

OPLE: Actual  
says

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, fair later.  
Temp. 24 (19-3). LONDON: Wednesday, overcast, Temp.  
6-10. CHANNEL: SIGHT. ROME: Wednesday, overcast.  
Temp. 10 (5-15). FRANKFURT: Wednesday,  
overcast, temp. 10 (5-15). TEL AVIV: Wednesday,  
overcast, temp. 10 (5-15). NEW YORK:  
Wednesday, overcast, Temp. 27 (14-5).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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Associated Press  
Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer met the press outside  
Buckingham Palace after their engagement was announced.

## Charles Will Marry Lady Diana Spencer

Buckingham Palace Announces  
Engagement, Ending Speculation

The Associated Press  
LONDON — Prince Charles, the British throne, will marry his 21-year-old Lady Diana Spencer, daughter of a millionaire this summer, Buckingham Palace announced Tuesday.

A brief announcement ended a period of speculation that the one of the world's most eligible bachelors, would marry Lady Diana, his 16th cousin once removed.

Prince Charles said in an interview that he proposed to Lady Diana over a dinner for two at his palace apartment before going to Australia on vacation.

He gave her a sapphire and diamond engagement ring.

He wanted to give her a chance to think it over, he said.

Lady Diana, sitting at his side, said: "Oh, I never had any about it."

On Elizabeth II's press secretary, Sheila, announced the engagement.

With the greatest pleasure the queen and the Duke of Edinburgh announced the betrothal of their son, the Prince of Wales, to Lady Diana Spencer, daughter of the Earl Spencer and Honorable Mrs. Shand-Kydd.

Royal Reaction

She said the queen and her husband, Prince Philip, were "delighted" at the engagement. Prince Charles is the second son of their son to marry. Princess Anne is engaged to Capt. Mark Phillips.

The date was announced for the wedding, but the prince said it probably be in late July.

In she wed Prince Charles, Diana will become Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales.

When Charles takes the throne, she will become queen.

The wedding was expected to be in London's 500-year-old Westminster Abbey, where the traditional marriage ceremony traditionally are married.

Diana has quit her job as teacher at a friend's kindergarten and reportedly left the nest she shared with four kids in London's fashionable Notting Hill district.

She said that Lady Diana was two agents guarding her father, the 8th Earl Spencer, a television presenter who Charles had asked him for guidance's hand. The earl said he was "absolutely delighted."

Earl divorced Lady Diana's mother in 1969. She later married Bill Shand-Kydd, who had a 100-acre farm in northwest England. Mrs. Shand-Kydd is currently in Australia and was expected to return to Britain Thursday.

Earl said the last few weeks been difficult for his family because the scandal mounted about a wedding, but "things will be now."

Diana has been bounded by reporters, photographers and cameras since she became the earl's girlfriend. Newsmen often

## U.S. Says 'Yes — If' On Soviet Talks Bid

By Lee Lescasz  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Tuesday that he was "most interested" in Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's invitation to a summit meeting, but indicated that the Russians would have to meet certain conditions before he would agree to such a meeting.

Mr. Reagan said that the Soviet role in arming the insurgents in El Salvador "would be one of the things that should be straightened out" before a summit meeting could be held.

In an impromptu and brief press conference, Mr. Reagan indicated that his conditions for a summit meeting would include understandings that the two superpowers would engage in serious talks about reducing their nuclear arsenals.

[In that regard, a Soviet Embassy official, Assistant Press Counselor George Mamodov, told the International Herald Tribune on Tuesday that Moscow's position is that "we are willing immediately to reopen negotiations on limiting or — still better — reducing every kind of strategic armaments that both sides have, provided all the positive results that have been already achieved, including the SALT-2 treaty, should be safeguarded."]

Hag Response

On Monday night, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said that Mr. Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting and renewed arms limitation talks contained "new and remarkable innovations" and that the United States was very interested in examining them. "We need to study this very, very carefully," Mr. Haig said. He spoke with reporters after meeting with visiting French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

For his part, Mr. Francois-Poncet said that the Brezhnev proposal seemed to show a Soviet "will and spirit for dialogue that is, I think, something that ought to be picked up."

White House spokesman James Brady said Monday that the Soviet proposal was under active consideration but that it was possible the Brezhnev speech was a ploy. He added that "the Soviets have a history of good guy, bad guy tactics" in policies toward the United States.

Tuesday, in his first direct response to the Soviet leader's invitation, Mr. Reagan also stressed that he would consult with the U.S. allies, starting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who visits Washington later this week, before acting on a summit meeting. "I have pledged to them that we are not going to act on things like this unilaterally," Mr. Reagan said of the allies.

Asked whether the United States risked becoming involved in a conflict from which it would be difficult to extricate itself, the president replied that such questions represented "part of the Vietnam syndrome." He added: "We have no intention of that kind of involvement."

Military Advisers

Mr. Reagan spoke as a Defense Department spokesman, Col. Jerry Grobowski, disclosed that the administration was actively considering sending additional military advisers to El Salvador to train government troops. The United States already has about 20 military advisers stationed there. The Washington Star reported on Tuesday that the United States may send up to 50 Army specialists to El Salvador, but Col. Grobowski said that nothing had been decided on numbers. "There are all kinds of options," he said.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, said



United Press International  
King Juan Carlos I, left, greets Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, the first deputy premier in charge of defense, at the Royal Palace Tuesday after Gen. Gutierrez Mellado and others were released by rebellious Guards who took over the Cortes.

## President Rules Out Salvador 'Vietnam'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Tuesday that the United States had no intention of becoming involved in a Vietnam-like conflict in El Salvador.

At the same time, the president said, "We are in support of the government there against those who are attempting a violent overthrow."

He noted that the Soviet Union had denied involvement in supplying arms to the anti-government guerrillas opposing the military-civilian government in El Salvador.

He said, however, "The evidence we have and have made public ... makes it evident they are involved."

Asked whether the United States risked becoming involved in a conflict from which it would be difficult to extricate itself, the president replied that such questions represented "part of the Vietnam syndrome." He added: "We have no intention of that kind of involvement."

Captured documents released Monday by the State Department say that nearly 200 tons of arms and other equipment were sent to the Salvadoran guerrillas late last year for use against the U.S.-backed government in a military offensive that got under way in January.

### Offer to Negotiate

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Salvadoran opposition leaders Monday renewed their offer to negotiate a political settlement in El Salvador with the Reagan administration, but warned that increased U.S. military involvement threatened to prolong and regionalize the conflict.

"Sooner or later, the United States will have to talk," said Guillermo Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, and U.S. officials, meanwhile, said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Thatcher-Reagan Talks Expected to Focus on Economy

This article was written by Leonard Downie Jr., The Washington Post's London bureau chief, with additional reporting by special correspondent James LeMoine.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The challenge of putting their almost identical, radically conservative economic philosophies to critical political tests in the coming months is expected to override the usual summit meeting discussions of world affairs when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain visits President Ronald Reagan here Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan's advisers believe they have only a few months of postelection momentum in which to begin making the unprecedented cuts in federal spending, taxing and regulating they think can reduce inflation and free the stalled U.S. economy from the shackles of big government.

Mrs. Thatcher, who has spent nearly two years trying to force a similar reconstruction of the badly battered British economy, also sees the next six months as a crucial "test of will" for her own survival-of-the-fittest tight money, budget-cutting strategy for reducing inflation, inefficiency and the size and economic involvement of government.

Mutual Encouragement

As Britain's deepest postwar recession continues, with industrial production plummeting and unemployment soaring at rates last seen during the Depression, fears are growing that Mrs. Thatcher's medicine may be permanently disabling rather than curing. If the social and political damage appear too great during the coming before recovery from the recession finally begins, Mrs. Thatcher could be forced by her own Cabinet or Conservative Party to drastically change the prescription or be replaced as party leader and prime minister.

### Shaken by Quake

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A strong earthquake rocked Athens Tuesday evening. Witnesses said. There were no lists of deaths or injuries, but panic-stricken people into the streets in their clothes with their children animals in their arms.

Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher are expected to give each other plenty of encouragement during her three days in the United States. But in confrontations with American journalists and in an unusual meeting at the British Embassy with leading American business executives, congressional leaders and Reagan administration economic strategists, she will face questions about what went wrong with the Thatcher experiment in Britain and whether Mr. Reagan's policies risk the same dire fate as hers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### NEWS ANALYSIS

coupled with his administration's attack on government regulation and the high interest rates that Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker is using to discourage borrowing, slow the growth of the money supply and dampen inflation — is similar in overall approach to what Mrs. Thatcher set out to do in Britain.

Mrs. Thatcher is cutting spending on subsidized housing, education, local government, unemployment and some welfare benefits and public works — just as Mr. Reagan wants to do. She is also reducing the number of government employees and, belatedly, trying to hold down their pay increases — just as Mr. Reagan intends. Her government is also experimenting with "urban enterprise zones" where red tape would be cut to attract new enterprises to dying inner-city areas at relatively little cost to the government — just as Mr. Reagan proposes doing.

Mrs. Thatcher also song, like Mr. Reagan, to reduce the income tax bite on middle- and upper-income people, believing it would provide an incentive for them to

work harder, save and invest more money to help get the economy moving again. The recession's drain on government revenue has forced her to postpone real relief for the majority of Britons, whose total tax burden has increased under Mrs. Thatcher. The best-preserved Britons have benefited some, but there is no sign that they have plowed their extra money back into the sagging British economy.

Psychological Boost

Just as Mr. Reagan expects a psychological boost from his policies for the ailing American economy, Mrs. Thatcher had similar hopes for Britain. But the crisis she inherited when she became prime minister nearly two years ago has only gotten worse. Britain's manufacturing output during the last three months of 1980 fell by 14 percent from the same period in 1979 — the worst slump since the 1930s. Even counting Britain's North Sea oil bonanza, total industrial production dropped 9 percent — pulling the British economy back to levels of 1976. Unemployment has burgeoned to 10 percent of the British labor force — another post-Depression record — and is rising rapidly.

Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party has an unbeatable 43-seat majority in Parliament and does not have to contest an election until 1984. But a significant number of her Cabinet ministers and Conservative members of Parliament are increasingly worried about possibly irreparable social and political damage from her policies.

Her government has lost ground badly in recent opinion polls to the ideologically split Labor Party, and the emerging Social Democrats breaking away from Labor has made a dramatic impact on the polls. The new grouping seeks to offer to protect Britain's mixed economy and postwar welfare state from both Mrs. Thatcher's dogmatic free-

market determinism on the right and Labor's increasingly militant state Socialism on the left.

When asked about this, Mrs. Thatcher admits some mistakes, including moving more slowly and cautiously than intended on government spending and pay. She also points out that she began her experiment with a weaker economy at a worse time than Mr. Reagan. She has said that Mr. Reagan is fortunate not to be confronting the beginning of a world recession, a sharp increase in oil prices and the rapid decline of expensively subsidized nationalized industries, as she did nearly two years ago.

Departure From Strategy

Mrs. Thatcher recently has departed from her strategy to accommodate reality by giving more money to slimmed-down, government-owned auto and steel industries, and increasing spending on training and job creation programs for the growing number of unemployed young adults. There are signs that she may also back down on plans to close uncompetitive coal mines and force workers in nationalized industries and the government to accept raises below the inflation rate.

Mrs. Thatcher continues to insist that she will not depart significantly from her course and that ultimately she will be successful. She contends she is already accomplishing her primary goal of reducing inflation. After Britain's inflation rate doubled to nearly 22 percent during Mrs. Thatcher's first year in office, it has fallen steadily to 13 percent and is expected to drop below 10 percent later this year.

Several independent analysts agree with Mrs. Thatcher that much of British industry has been forced by the recession and her policies to slim down drastically and become more efficient.

## Madrid Coup Fails; All Hostages Freed

King Juan Carlos Key to Ending of Crisis

By Jonathan Kandell

*International Herald Tribune*

MADRID — Rebels paramilitary Civil Guards, who had stormed the Spanish Cortes building and released the Cabinet members and about 300 legislators whom they had held hostage for almost 18 hours.

The attempt by the approximately 150 rebels to precipitate a military coup failed when King Juan Carlos I successfully appealed to leaders of the armed forces to support the constitutional government.

There were no casualties and aside from a brief, confusing military takeover in the Valencia region, the government continued to function normally in the rest of the country throughout the crisis.

Virtually all the major national political figure not taken hostage by the rebels, King Juan Carlos played the key role in resolving the coup attempt, the latest test of Spain's fledgling democratic government.

Since Franco's death in 1975 and Spain's subsequent transition to democracy, the king has had to

deal with continuing violence in the Basque region, unrest among the Civil Guard and challenges to coalition governments.

Last month's resignation of Premier Adolfo Suarez — chosen by the king on July 3, 1976, to lead the government — was the latest challenge to the king's democratic efforts.

In a brief, laconic statement broadcast on television and radio at 1:15 a.m. Tuesday, the king said that he had met with the joint chiefs of staff and personally called upon regional military commanders to uphold the constitutional order.

Asking the nation to remain calm, he asserted that he would "not tolerate, in any form, actions or attitudes by people who attempt to interrupt the democratic process."

The monarch, 43, appeared in the uniform of an army general in order to emphasize his role as chief of the armed forces. Nevertheless, it still took more than 10 hours of negotiations between loyal Civil Guard commanders and the rebels to obtain a release of the legislators and the Cabinet.

Most of the legislators were released at noon on Tuesday. Police had cordoned off several blocks around the Cortes building, but a few hundred Spanish journalists were on hand to greet the legislators with applause and shouts of "Long live democracy!" and "Long live the Constitution!"

'About to Rise Up'

Virtually all the legislators, emerging very fatigued, complained about tension, particularly during the first moments of the crisis when the rebels fired machine gun volleys at the ceiling and slapped several legislators.

At one point, I thought that the majority of the armed forces were really about to rise up, said Oscar Alzaga, a legislator with the ruling Union of the Democratic Center.

"We have seen that the country rejects a coup," said Luis Solana, a Socialist Party legislator, "from now on, anybody who talks about a coup in this country is either a fool or a traitor."

According to several of the freed Cortes deputies, the rebel leader, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, had told them that he expected his

followers, including some members of parliament.

Col. Tejero commanded the Civil Guard in Guipuzcoa province, in the northern Basque country, for several years while Basque separatists killed more than 300 soldiers, policemen and civilians.

He was removed from the

Galaxy plot, named after the Madrid cafe where he and four other

rebel leaders plotted to kidnap Premier Adolfo Suarez and his Cabinet in November, 1978, and hold them hostage until a right-wing government was set up.

Three of the plotters backed out at the last moment, however, and reported the conspiracy to Mr. Suarez. Col. Tejero and the remaining plotters, Capt. Ricardo Sanchez de Yeste, were put under house arrest for more than a year while awaiting court martial for sedition.

The court passed sentence in May, 1980, giving Col. Tejero seven months and the other plotters six months. But the court took into account the time Col. Tejero and the other officer were under house arrest, freed them immediately and returned them to active duty in the Civil Guard with

## Kania Assures Russia Of Determination to Counter Subversives

By Anthony Austin  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the Polish Communist Party, assured that his regime had the will and the strength to solve Poland's problems independently.

Addressing the 5,000 delegates to the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, which opened on Monday, Mr. Kania promised to put an end to the activities of "counterrevolutionary forces" seeking to "sow anarchy in Poland."

Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, also spoke before the party congress on Tuesday, rejecting Washington's charges that Cuba was instigating rebellion in El Salvador and saying: "We will fight to the death if imperialism attacks us."

Mr. Kania's pledges to the Soviet Union and the other Soviet bloc party leaders at the congress could be seen as a response to President Leonid I. Brezhnev's forceful remarks on the Polish crisis in his keynote speech to the delegates on Monday. Mr. Brezhnev said that "the pillars of the Socialist state in Poland are in jeopardy" and that "we will not abandon fraternal Socialist Poland in its hour of need."

Mr. Kania, according to accounts of his speech at the closed meeting that were reported by Tass and by Vadim V. Zagladin, deputy leader of the International Department of the Soviet party's Central Committee, conceded that Poland was still undergoing a severe trial.

"However," he added, "we wish to assure you, comrades, to assure all our friends that we have enough will and strength to prevent counterrevolution in Poland. Poland is and remains a Socialist state, a truly of the Soviet Union and an unbreakable link in the Socialist community."

Then, according to European Communist sources who heard

## U.S. Stand On Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

we will always be ready to talk, although not to surrender. Remember, it is easier for the United States to get involved than to extricate itself."

So far, the Reagan administration has rebuffed opposition calls for negotiations and has instead suggested that the front talk directly to El Salvador's government and its Christian Democratic president, Jose Napoleon Duarte.

"We cannot talk to the fascists in the armed forces," said Salvador Samayoa, a former education minister who joined the guerrillas last year, "but we are willing to give the Christian Democrats the benefit of the doubt if they could show they had any power of their own."

But Mr. Samayoa argued that the regime was being sustained only by U.S. military assistance and that preliminary talks should therefore be held between the guerrillas and the Reagan administration. "The U.S. says there are progressive civilians and military officers in the government," he added. "We want to be told who they are."

He went on: "But if the U.S. persists in seeking a military solution then it will have to escalate its involvement. If it sends in arms, advisers and a few mercenaries, it will never defeat the revolutionary forces. And if it escalates, the conflict will spread to the rest of Central America."

## Thorn Arrives in Greece

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Economic Community Commission, arrived here Tuesday for talks with Premier George Rallis and President Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Thorn is on a tour of EEC nations.

## Polish Party Rank and File Seeks Reform

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — At a series of meetings throughout the country, rank-and-file members of the Communist Party are raising demands for greater democracy and other reforms within the party itself — a movement that could have far-reaching consequences for the future of Polish Communism.

The demands range from the procedural — such as an insistence upon secret and honest elections for all party positions — to the ideological.

In Gdansk, where the local party organization has been radicalized by workers riots in 1970 and strikes last year, and where the mood for change far outstrips the rest of the country, there is even sentiment for scrapping democratic centralism. Lenin's key concept that the Central Committee has the right to dictate to lower party echelons.

Such a revolutionary departure from the system of party control that prevails throughout Eastern Europe has virtually no chance of being accepted by the leadership, and the Soviet Union would be quick to shoot it down. But the mere fact that it is being talked about openly is a measure of how deep the soul-searching caused by the Polish workers revolt runs at

him speak, he said: "We are grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet people for their fraternal assistance and support, for their understanding of our situation and their confidence that our party and people will be able to solve our problems independently."

The Polish leader, judging from the unofficial accounts of his address, appeared to concede that he did not have unlimited time to overcome the social and political unrest set loose by the rise of the independent trade unions. The neighboring Socialist states are understandably worried, he said, as "imperialism" seeks to take over the trade unions. And, in a community such as the Socialist one, the common defense is the cause "not only of each individual state but of the entire Socialist coalition."

At the same time, Mr. Kania sought to project an image of a Polish leadership that has learned from its mistakes.

Mr. Castro, according to brief accounts of his speech given by Tass and by Mr. Zagladin, accused the United States of distorting the meaning of political events in Latin America.

"The Yankee imperialists are trying to equate the national liberation movement, the struggle of peoples for social changes, with terrorism," he said.

## Reagan Reviewing Trade With Communist Nations

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Trade Representative William Brock said Monday the Reagan administration is reviewing high technology trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries and will be watching for a signal on how they plan to conduct relations with the United States during the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party meeting this week.

"The sense of this administration is that the Soviet Union has not been forthcoming as a responsible participant" in the world community, Mr. Brock said.

Mr. Brock said he did not know when a decision regarding trade with Communist nations would be reached. "We'll deal with these matters in stages," Mr. Brock said. "We are very aware of the present meeting" of the Communist Party in Moscow, "and we'll be looking for a sign in their direction."

An administration official said later that the Trade Policy Committee has made a review of East-West trade, particularly in high technology, a high priority item. Mr. Brock is chairman of the committee.

## Appeal by Hess Is Turned Down

United Press International

BERLIN — Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, lost another legal battle Tuesday in his campaign to be released from Spandau prison, where he is serving a life term as a war criminal.

The Federal Administrative Court rejected Hess' plea that the West German government ask international agencies to intercede for him on the ground that his imprisonment violates fundamental human rights. Hess' lawyer said after the verdict was pronounced that he would take the case to the United Nations, although he said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had refused to sponsor it.

The court ruled that Hess' constitutional rights were not violated by refusal of the government to take up his imprisonment with the United Nations, the European Court for Human Rights in Strasbourg and the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The Constitutional Court had rejected an appeal by Hess last month.

**Thorn Arrives in Greece**

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Economic Community Commission, arrived here Tuesday for talks with Premier George Rallis and President Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Thorn is on a tour of EEC nations.

the grass roots of the 3-million-member party.

"I've been in the party for 30 years," said J. Ojczyszynski, a white-haired representative of the shipyard in Gdynia. "And I'm ashamed that this situation came about. There was no way for the rank and file to go to the top. There was no initiative. It's got to be changed."

The meetings are planning sessions to prepare the agenda for the ninth party congress in the spring. The congress, which is the supreme decision-making conclave of the party, was not scheduled to meet until 1985, but it is being convened in extraordinary session to reformulate policy in reaction to national crisis.

The leadership appears to regard the congress with apprehension, as a necessary but risky undertaking, because a revolt on the floor could oust the Central Committee and shift the country onto a new direction. It has delayed even setting a date for the congress, apparently playing for a time to better control the selection of delegates.

In the provinces, however, the pressures are building up, not decreasing. The pre-congress commission met on Feb. 17 in Gdansk. Similar meetings occurred last week in Konin, Lomza, Radom, Siedlce, Walbrzych and Tarnow.



Jubilant legislators from the Spanish Cortes, surrounded by journalists and spectators, hug each other after being released by rebel Civil Guards who held them hostage for almost 18 hours.

## Madrid Coup Collapses; All Hostages Are Set Free

(Continued from Page 1)

action to spark a coup and had assured them that a ranking military officer would soon arrive to take command of the situation.

During the siege, Col. Tejero reportedly telephoned Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, commander of the Valencia military region, to in-

form him that Civil Guards were in control of the Cortes.

Gen. Milans del Bosch then ordered the military state of siege in the Valencia region and suspended the authority of civilian government there.

In a statement, Gen. Milans del Bosch said he decided to act because "the events under way in the capital of Spain and the consequent power vacuum" made it necessary for him to "guarantee order in the region."

In an apparent attempt to protect himself, Gen. Milans del Bosch asserted that he remained loyal to the king and would obey his instructions. The general, a reputed hardline rightist who has been critical of democratic government in Spain, lifted the state of siege in Valencia and ordered his troops back to the barracks late Monday night when it became evident that all the regional commanders were backing the king and refusing to suspend civil authority in their region.

After the coup had failed, military officials said Gen. Milans del Bosch had been summoned to Madrid for questioning.

For their part, Col. Tejero and 17 other officers were arrested.

The colonel was reported to have rejected an offer of safe conduct out of the country during negotiations to end the siege. He was quoted as saying just before giving up, "I will have to pay with 30 or 40 years in prison."

According to legislators, Col. Tejero remarked several times during the occupation of the Cortes that a military government was necessary to fight terrorism in Spain.

## ASEAN Nations Reject Russian Conference Plan

United Press International

HONG KONG — Non-Communist Southeast Asian countries Tuesday unanimously rejected an appeal from the Soviet Union to support a regional conference on Indo-China.

All five of the Association of Southeast Asian (ASEAN) nations, the prime targets of the Soviet overture, said the proposal was flawed because it skirted the region's central issue — Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

None of the ASEAN countries — Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines — said they would attend the conference endorsed by Soviet ambassadors in messages delivered to Asian capitals over the weekend.

The conference plan — put forth by Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — is difficult for Malaysia and its ASEAN partners to accept at this stage because it does not reflect the actual problem in the region," said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Dato Ahmad Rithauddeen. "We feel the proposal cannot solve the [Cambodian] problem."

The conference plan — put forth by Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — is difficult for Malaysia and its ASEAN partners to accept at this stage because it does not reflect the actual problem in the region," said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Dato Ahmad Rithauddeen. "We feel the proposal cannot solve the [Cambodian] problem."

"I have repeatedly said I am willing to negotiate a solution — legitimate negotiations aimed at verifiable reductions in nuclear weapons. I also made it plain at such a negotiating table, if and when this takes place, there should be other considerations, what has been termed by Mr. Brezhnev as linkage," he added.

Asked what he thought the Soviet motive was, Mr. Reagan said: "I wouldn't try to guess what's in their thinking, but let's just say I found it very interesting."

In a speech at the opening of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow, Mr. Brezhnev proposed a summit meeting and said that he would be willing to renegotiate the strategic arms treaty that was stymied in the United States after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. Mr. Brezhnev also said that he would be willing to discuss the Soviet role in Afghanistan, but only as part of a discussion of demilitarization in the Gulf area.

Another change in the party's operations may come from a purging of the ranks. Since July, the party claims to have expelled more than 30,000 members for "violating ethical-moral and statutory norms."

"The party did not fail, the central authorities did," a commission member said.

"The people have lost trust," said another, Zbigniew Zybinski, a sociologist and also a member of the independent Solidarity trade union. "They regard the party negatively. We want to restore it as a political force and stress democracy, which has been compromised."

He estimated that of 3 million party members in the country, 1 million are members of Solidarity.

"We must prepare the principles

of democratization in the party and the state," said Jozef Badysz, head of the congress character and tasks subcommittee. "The process should start in the party and be applied to all aspects of social life."

The Gdansk commission, divided into 13 task forces, is under Zbigniew Kowalski, a teacher, who is quick to point out that for the first time commission members were elected by the rank and file, not hand-picked.

"Some of our ideas have to be radical because mistakes in the party went uncorrected," he said.

"This is a historical time for our party, but the turns and twists we are making now will never have to be repeated."

**Isolation, Deceptions**

The Gdansk group is proposing that the party congress be opened, in effect a call for it to continue until the party has cleansed itself and embraced wide-ranging reforms. That group proposes secret ballots, nominations from the floor, more candidates than positions, and limited terms of office for party officials — a radical change from the current mode of operations in which delegates are carefully screened from above and Central Committee members are confirmed, not selected, by the congress.

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"We must prepare the principles

## Syrian Regime Slowed by Year

### Of Foreign, Domestic Tangles

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad's regime seems to be having trouble finding its stride again now that its worst domestic threat has receded enough to allow reflection.

A visitor returning after a two-year absence finds old friends and out-of-date government more than a little morose, almost depressed by the regime's inability to snap out of a series of lackluster performances.

Sometimes they give the impression that the great hopes of earlier years have turned sour once and for all and that the days of imagination are over. These are times for survival based on the armed forces and the police.

The regime has good reason to feel weary and wary. At home it has survived last spring's mass demonstrations bordering, at times, on armed insurrection. But the repression used to reassert authority — plus the assassination attempt in June against the president — have left a legacy of suspicion and doubt.

A lackluster economy dependent once again on Arab donations to Syria as the principal Arab confrontation state has contributed to a feeling that the regime is put upon and ill-served by its supposed friends.

#### Feeling Isolated

Abroad the government feels dangerously isolated and almost trapped.

Bogged down in Lebanon with 22,000 troops committed in a thankless task that benefits only Israel, on the outs with most of the Arab world, all but despairing of salvation from the Reagan administration, the Assad government at times gives the impression it can do little but take its lumps.

Analysts are convinced that the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union last fall was motivated essentially by frustration and a need for symbolic formalism that such a pact entailed. Last November, when Syria moved troops to the Jordanian border, the Soviet ambassador was not informed of the move despite treaty obligations for prior consultation.

The rebel Civil Guards stormed into the Cortes on Monday evening just as a vote was being taken to form a new government under Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. After the siege ended, a Cortes spokesman said the vote on the Calvo Sotelo government would resume on Wednesday afternoon.

The negotiations with the rebels were mainly carried out by the commander of the Civil Guard, Maj. Gen. Jose Aramburu Topete, and Gen. Alfonso Armada, deputy chief of the joint chiefs of staff.

Throughout Tuesday morning, the two officers talked between the Cortes and the Palace Hotel — 50 yards away — which served as their makeshift command post.

The siege began to break down around 10 a.m. when a few rebel Civil Guards climbed out of windows on the ground floor of the Cortes building and gave themselves up. Within a half hour, about 50 had deserted the uprising under the encouragement of policemen and loyal Civil Guards.

At about the same time, 13 women legislators were released. One of the women, Carmen Solano, said that they had at first refused to leave until the men were freed, but then relented under pleas from their male colleagues.

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More worrying is Mr. Assad's personal isolation. His partisans make little secret of their desire to see him meet more Syrians from all walks of life, a practice he has all but abandoned in the last year except for conferring with his security aides.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1981

## Mexico's Military Spending Up 54%; U.S. Planes Sought

By Marlise Simons  
*Washington Post Service*

MEXICO CITY — Having long considered a strong military unnecessary, Mexico has suddenly decided to spend a portion of its oil earnings on armaments — and for the first time even intends to buy supersonic jet fighters in the United States.

Mexico made a secret request for at least a dozen American F-5 jet fighters four months ago and while State Department spokesmen have refused to comment, qualified Mexican sources said the U.S. government has recently approved the sale on commercial terms.

The purchase of sophisticated fighter planes and the announced plans to modernize most of the country's military equipment is such a departure from normal policy that it has provoked comment and even alarm among politicians and diplomats.

The new equipment will also include armored vehicles, amphibious craft and heavy anti-tank guns, which, like the fighters, go well beyond military needs for keeping internal order — the main role of the Mexican army up to now.

The joint army and air force budget this year has been increased 54 percent to \$1.1 billion, most of which will be spent on the new equipment. But neither Defense Minister Felix Galvan nor civilian politicians have explained the exact purpose of the jet fighters or the other military items.

The official reason given for the unprecedented budget increase is that Mexico needs to replace its obsolete arsenal: many of its planes and tanks are of World War II vintage. "The Mexicans fly planes we would not even park anymore," a Washington military analyst once said.

But because Mexico is proud of its civilian rule in a continent dominated by militarism, the question of arms spending not only causes embarrassment among officials, it also creates with great discretion.

### Oil Power

Critics fear that Mexico may follow the example of other developing oil-producing countries that have heavily invested oil revenues in arms. They believe that in a country, which for internal political reasons has always maintained a small army, a modern arsenal would bolster the military's traditionally small political influence.

Moreover, the purchase of F-5 fighters raises the level of military sophistication in a region that is becoming increasingly unstable.

But oil wells have given the country economic power and political clout, which the leadership apparently feels should be backed by a more impressive military presence. "We should not deceive ourselves that the strong are more reliable than the weak," Mr. Galvan told Mexican journalists.

Also, the military clearly wants its share of the national pie and profits — both of which have grown with oil. By Latin American standards, military spending has been extremely low: in 1980, it took up just 1.1 percent of the nation's \$7-billion budget.

For the first time, top military officials here have begun to talk about the "national security interests" and the armed forces' responsibility to defend the oil fields.

Military analysis in Washington have privately said that supersonic fighter planes like the F-5, which can cost close to \$5 million depending on the accessories, are an extravagance for Mexico.

With the U.S. military might to the north, and tiny Guatemala to the south, "Mexico can make no strategic argument that it needs such planes," one U.S. analyst said. "Even if they buy twice as many planes, Mexico cannot defend the oil fields against sophisticated attack. All they can do with them is fly them too fast over their own country or show them off with visits in Central America."

Mexico has been courted by arms salesmen ever since it became one of the big oil producers; manufacturers from Spain, Brazil, France, the United States, West Germany, Britain and Israel have been pushing their hardware here.

Mr. Galvan has thus made more trips abroad than any of his predecessors: in Paris last month, he reportedly ordered some 50 armored

vehicles; in Tel Aviv, by his own account, he decided against buying Israeli Kfir fighter planes; and in Madrid, he reportedly placed an order for six coast guard cutters to keep poaching fishermen out of Mexican waters.

The decision to modernize the 120,000-strong armed forces will also mean the gradual abolishment of 23 cavalry regiments and the replacement of some 14,000 horses by armored cars and jeeps. Mexico already makes most of its own firearms and ammunition.



Pope John Paul II shakes hands with Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

## Pe Meets With Hirohito, Later Warns That World Faces Nuclear Destruction

*The Associated Press*

TOKYO — Pope John Paul II met with Emperor Hirohito Tuesday and was warned at a mass for 36,000 persons that the world is moving toward "all-out destruction."

"These words must become a challenge. They must re-echo all the horror of the last warning. They must become a plea, a prayer that everyone in the world cooperates in every possible way on behalf of peace in the world."

U.S. atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and another Japanese city, Nagasaki, in August.

**Black Population Growth Outstrips U.S. Increase**

By Robert Reinhold  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The nation's population grew by 17 percent in the last decade, far faster than the 11 percent overall increase in the U.S. population, the Census Bureau reported.

The country's total population increased from 203.2 million in 1970 to about 226.5 million. In all,

the number of blacks expanded from 22.6 million to 26.5 million in 1970 and 1980, meaning the black proportion of the

## S. Court Rule on Committees

By Linda Greenhouse  
*New York Times Service*

HIGH COURT — The Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether the Constitution allows states to limit campaign expenses by so-called "independent committees" which millions of dollars on behalf of Ronald Reagan during the 1980 presidential campaign.

Under the law that established financing of presidential campaigns, a presidential candidate accepts the public funds but does not directly raise any campaign money. The law also limits "independent" committees — whose activities are not officially directed by the campaign — and up to \$1,000 on a presidential candidate's behalf.

In August, on the eve of the election campaign, a three-judge federal court here struck down the \$1,000 limit as a violation of the committee's constitutional right of free speech. A committee then spent \$9 million, mostly in support of Mr. Reagan.

**Others' Growth**

As a result, the "other" population of the United States grew by 13-fold, from about a half million in 1970 to 6.8 million, in just one decade, though there was no indication of a massive immigration of "other" races in the 1970's.

This was just one product of the Census Bureau's attempt to accommodate intense political pressures from Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Island, native American and other minority groups. These groups had claimed that the census was not getting a full count of their members, but others, including demographers, argued that some groups were trying to get an artificial inflation of their numbers.

About 14.6 million persons listed themselves as of Hispanic origin or about 6.4 percent of the population. This seems like a 61 percent increase over 1970, but demographers do not consider that likely. They attributed the increase in part to a full, separate question devoted to Spanish origin on the 1980 census form, whereas all other racial and ethnic groups were lumped together under one question.

Similar factors also affect the counts for other, smaller minorities. The number of Asian or Pacific Island peoples more than doubled, to 3.5 million, but the definition of that group had been changed. The total for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts swelled by 71 percent, from about 800,000 in 1970 to 1.4 million, again mostly for reasons other than the law.

The three-judge court in Monday's case applied the same analysis to invalidate the \$1,000 limit on spending by independent committees.

Monday's case began as a lawsuit by Common Cause against the Federal Election Commission against three committees that were raising money on behalf of Reagan's campaign. The suits reached the three-judge court to determine that the \$1,000 limit was unconstitutional.

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## Meanwhile, Back in Iran

Since the release of the 52 U.S. hostages on Jan. 20, Iran has receded sharply in the world's consciousness. There was a quick flurry of front-page stories about the returnees and the money. But now that the excitement has cooled, articles about Iran have been brief and mostly relegated to the inside pages of major newspapers. Television has dropped Iran altogether. But the spare news items that have appeared in recent weeks are tantalizing. Consider the following chronology:

On Feb. 1, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr accused the clergy-dominated parliament of trying to exclude him from political decisions. Issues involved were the hostage release and supply of arms from the United States. On Feb. 2, the speaker of the parliament asked Ayatollah Khomeini to settle the dispute. On Feb. 4, a newspaper that supports the Islamic clergy accused Mr. Bani-Sadr of backing counter-revolutionary groups and being out of touch with Iranian society. Hours later Ayatollah Khomeini warned that the two factions were tearing the country apart. The next day in Paris former Iranian premier Ali Amini called on the Iranian opposition to unite in preparation for the fall of the ayatollah. On Feb. 11, the second anniversary of the fall of the shah, Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the clergy to stay out of areas outside their competence. This was taken as a sign that the 80-year-old ayatollah was lining up with Mr. Bani-Sadr and other moderates against the Islamic fundamentalists.

On the same day, Mr. Bani-Sadr warned that Iran was heading for a return to despotism. He quoted U.S. historian Crane Brinkton on the three stages of revolution, in which moderation is followed by chaos and then

dictatorship. Mr. Bani-Sadr also noted that the economy was a disaster. On Feb. 15, a member of parliament was shot at and held prisoner for two hours by a group of Islamic extremists. On Feb. 16, 38 intellectuals charged in a letter that two years of Islamic rule had brought repression, torture and injustice back to Iran. Seven of the signatories served prison terms under the shah. On Feb. 17, Ayatollah Khomeini's son called for an immediate end to political violence because "tomorrow will be too late." On Feb. 18, 40 members of parliament warned that the Islamic extremists were pushing Iran toward anarchy and endangering the country's independence. Signers included ex-premier Mehdi Bazargan and four other former Cabinet ministers.

On Feb. 21, a spokesman for Iran's Communist Party accused Mr. Bani-Sadr of being allied with elements opposed to the revolution. On Sunday, there were three brief reports: two persons were killed and 16 injured in two bomb attacks; drug smugglers killed seven revolutionary guards and a once-powerful moderate clergyman, Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, was accused of collaborating with the United States just before the shah left Iran in 1979. And on Monday, Ayatollah Khomeini told police to use force to keep the peace.

How important is it that the roiling tensions in Iran are bubbling to the surface? No one can say for sure. But it would be ostrich-like to ignore them. Iran is not less strategically important now than it was a month ago; it has roughly as much oil as it did then, and the threat of it crumbling into chaos and falling prey to the Soviet Union, has, if anything, increased.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## 'The Problem of Cuba'

The report and documentation made public by the State Department nail down the foreign Communist role, especially Cuba's, in arming, training and directing the insurgency in El Salvador and in supporting it with a global propaganda campaign. This had already become apparent to the Carter administration, which on that basis resumed the supply of arms to the Salvadoran government in January. Mr. Reagan needed no further convincing but he did see reason to make a case on which to build support for his policy. So for those persons and foreign governments in need of hard evidence to convince themselves or their publics of Communist interference, here it is in unprecedentedly detailed, comprehensive and timely form.

The State Department paper does not assert that foreign Communists started the trouble in El Salvador — the trouble is attributed to persisting misrule and a tradition of violence — but that they "intensified and widened" it, especially starting last fall. This seems to us a fair assessment. Necessarily, it leaves open the question of whether the insurgency can be sustained without external support. Events may soon supply an answer. Even with substantial foreign aid, the guerrillas' "final offensive" flopped. The administration reports, cautiously, initial success in inducing Nicaragua to halt the further flow of arms from Cuba. The civilian president of the Salvadoran junta says that, if the flow does not grow, the army can handle the guerrillas. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. says, "The [military] situation is under reasonable control."

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Pakistan in World Equation

For four years, Pakistan's politicians were united only in their hatred of each other. That, with decent reluctance, gave Gen. Zia-ul-Haq a chance. Today, Pakistan's politicians are truly united in their hatred of the general. That should give the West (and particularly Alexander M. Haig Jr.) considerable pause.

Secretary of State Haig fancies a nice, clean globe where the superpowers have their defined patches. Poland is part of Moscow's patch. El Salvador is Washington's. But what of the gray patches in between? Afghanistan — one trouble with the whole theory — is not particularly gray. Geographically and politically, it falls within the Kremlin sphere. Pakistan, by contrast, is very gray indeed. It is ruled by a military dictator who may, at times, prove quite anxious for U.S. military assistance and, at others, stand idly by while the U.S. Embassy burns.

If Afghanistan is a dominant East-West issue, then Pakistan is the front line of Western defenses, demanding President Regan's keenest support. But Pakistan, itself, is not something that can be so supported.

Either Gen. Zia is supported — or the en-

mies of Gen. Zia: now the students and the press and the bar and every political party, from far left to far right. More difficult still, because Gen. Zia is so reviled, the policies he espouses are automatically condemned by the spread of his opponents.

The longer he refuses to deal with [Afghan President Babar] Karzai and houses Afghanistan's teeming refugees, the more vehemently a coherent opposition seeks a de facto pact with Kabul and promises to seal the border.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

### A Tottering Edifice

The Americans, feeling their relative loss of power in the world, are ready for greater military efforts and more confrontational attitudes to the Soviet Union. Europeans, while aware of growing dangers, believe there are still gains to be saved from the tottering edifice of East-West relations. They blame disappointment with arms control more on the U.S. failure to ratify SALT than on the relentless Soviet buildup. They fear an unregulated arms race with an increasingly insecure and isolated Soviet Union.

— From *The Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

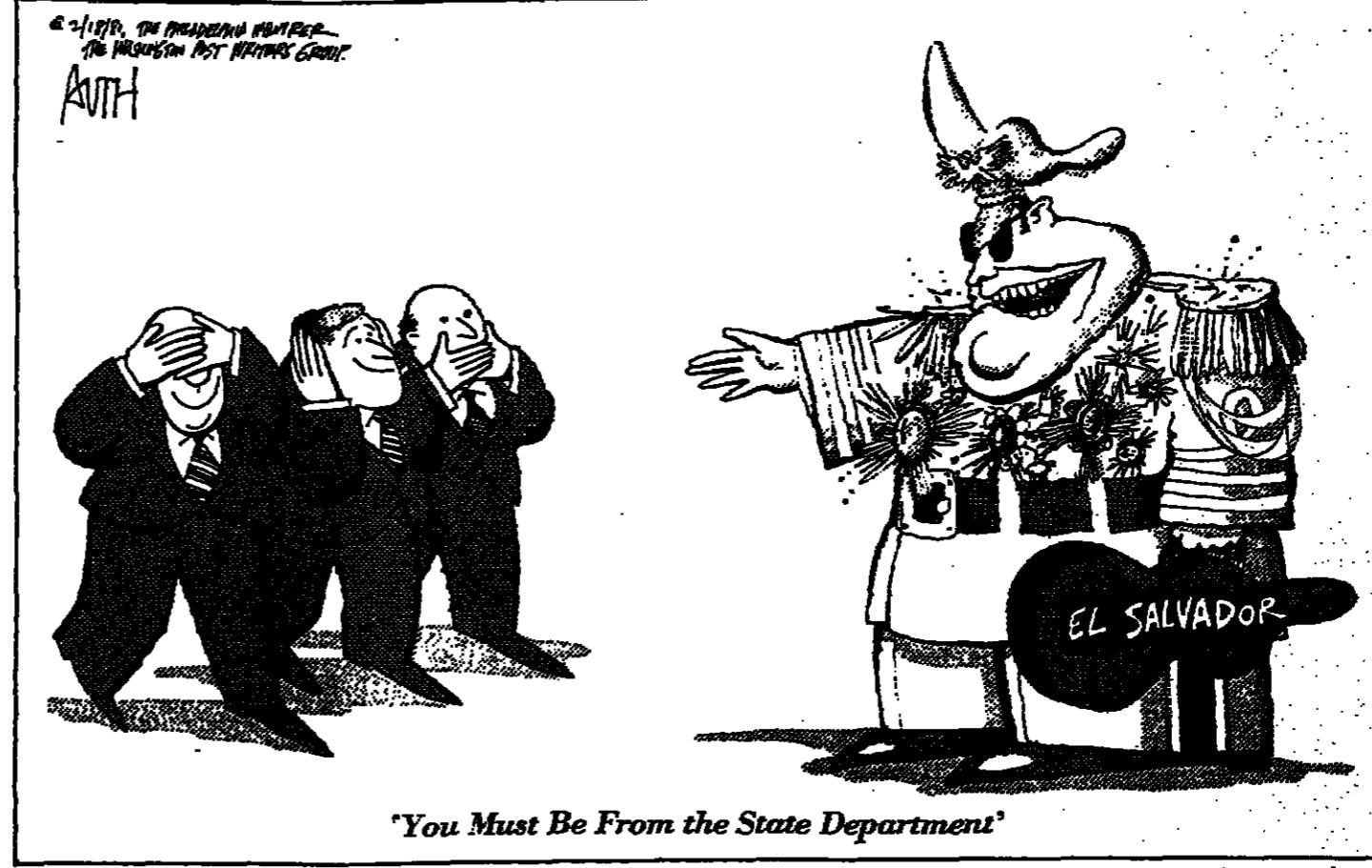
February 25, 1906

NEW YORK — Apropos of the large number of murders in the United States, Andrew White, former U.S. ambassador to Germany and former president of Cornell University, defended lynchings in an address to Cornell students. He said: "The number of homicides punished by lynching exceeds those punished by due process of the law. When we consider that one out of every 46 homicides committed in the United States, only one is legally punished, it is no wonder the people look somewhere else for a solution. My sympathy is for those who will be murdered and for their families and children. On every hand, we hear slimy, mushy, gushy expressions of sympathy for the criminal."

### Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1931

NEW YORK — frantic with fear that her other son, now missing, will be executed by gangsters who yesterday shot down Albert Wagner, Mrs. Pauline Wagner has issued an appeal through the newspapers that Abe Wagner, gangster, be spared his life. "You took away one of my sons," Mrs. Wagner declared in her unusual message to the supposed captors of Abe. "Now I beg you to let Abe live and please let him come to the funeral. Don't hurt him. You have one. Let me have the other." The woman later added a telephone number to her appeal, adding: "I am the mother of 10 children and Abe is our only support." Police have little confidence in the efficacy of the woman's plea.



"You Must Be From the State Department"

## On Drawing a Map of Germany

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — What's in a map? That is the question.

The answer: political dynamite, if the map happens to be of Germany.

That is the conclusion to be drawn from a debate which raged in West Germany for the past five years and was finally resolved the other day by a Solomon-like compromise between the country's 11 state ministers of education.

This issue that had preoccupied those learned politicians for the past half decade was how to draw the maps of Germany in textbooks and atlases used in public schools. More specifically, the argument was over whether to delineate and West Germany and between what used to be (and some hereabouts insist Poles now consider) it Poland.

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It is a theme that goes to the core of a controversy preoccupying West Germans of late — the state or nonstate of the German nation, whatever that may be.

### Practical Problem

As far as the education ministers were concerned, the practical problem was this:

Those from the six states governed by left-liberal coalitions of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) wanted the frontier of the German Reich, as they existed in 1937, to appear only on historical maps.

The five Christian Democratic (CDU/CSU) ministers of education, on the other hand, argued insistently that until "the settlement of the German question by a peace treaty," all maps used in schoolbooks should show the borders that existed and were internationally recognized on December 31, 1945.

The cutoff date is not as arbitrary as it may sound, for it was in 1938 that Adolf Hitler began changing the map by first attacking Austria, then going on from there.

The compromise announced last week is a fine example of legalistic hair-splitting. Maps will depict the frontier between the two Germanys, but this will be identified as a "border of a special kind." As anyone who has ever seen the grim fortifications along it will attest, that it certainly is. The 1937 Reich frontier will be shown on all political and topographical maps of Europe, but these must bear a legend explaining that the frontier shown takes cognizance of "continued four-power responsibility for Germany as a whole." Furthermore, "foreign names" of towns and cities once German must accompany the German names in parentheses.

### Geography

Whether this will help future generations of West German pupils to understand geography is doubtful. But it does draw attention to a point often overlooked elsewhere in Europe: the continuing political volatility of the so-called "German question" here.

Indeed, it has rarely been as volatile as during the past month — ever since the recall of Guenter Gaus, and his replacement by Bonn's former government spokesman, Klaus Boelling, as West German "ambassador" to East Berlin.

Mr. Gaus had held the post since its inauguration nearly seven years ago as part of the treaty of mutual recognition between the two Germanys. He was more or less eased out of the job because of political disagreements and a personal conflict with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Be that as it may, his stint as plenipotentiary to East Berlin gave him a rather unorthodox view of the "other Germany" which last month prompted him to scandalize his countrymen by articulating

tag, currently preoccupied with fiscal and budgetary matters, than in the media.

That debate touches on some very basic issues.

It reveals, first of all, that the question of ultimate "national" reunification is not dead, regardless of whether it is a realistic goal, or even considered desirable by others sharing the European continent with the Germans.

Even East Germany's president and Communist Party chief Erich Honecker alluded to the idea last week by dusting off a long-forgotten theory often propagated by his almost-forgotten predecessor Walter Ulbricht. Of course reunification might be possible, he suggested, once West Germany, too, becomes Communist, which was tantalizing to saying never.

He cautioned, moreover, that if Bonn hopes to improve relations with East Berlin and enhance contacts between the two peoples by reducing travel restrictions, then West Germans must learn to recognize East Germany in their hearts and minds, not merely juridically. East Germany, he said, "is more than merely a police state, and we must stop seeing it as only that."

### Basic Issues

The pertinence and inciseness of his views was confirmed by the indignant outcry they generated. Mr. Gaus was immediately denounced for thinking — aloud — the unthinkable: not only by the CDU/CSU but by leaders of his own SPD, in particular Mr. Schmidt.

Nonetheless, his provocative remarks have kindled a national debate of sorts: less in the Bundes-

Moreover, assuming progress could be made, what kind of reunited Germany is envisaged? The short-lived one of Prussian hegemony over the other German states, as created in 1871? Or the centralized national state, oblivious to regional, linguistic, cultural and ethnic differences imposed by Hitler in 1933 and which certain ministers of culture still want cartographers to portray in school books?

### Nonviable

Both those are as nonviable as Mr. Honecker's.

Perhaps what one should wish for the people in both Germanys, and what in a sense Mr. Gaus envisaged, is that their relations might become like those between other independent and sovereign peoples, that no wall will divide them, that the border becomes as easy to cross, in both directions, as West Germany's with Austria, Switzerland, France, the low countries and Denmark, or as East Germany's with Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Though that too remains a distant dream, it at least presages a situation in which unity or division may no longer matter.

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## Why Whales Do Matter

By Iain Guest

GLAND, Switzerland — Champions of the whale, like the Greenpeace group, are often dismissed as the lunatic fringe of the environmental movement. They have poured blood over Japanese delegates at the International Whaling Commission and rammed pirate whalers.

Whales, too, are seen by many as a "soft" issue, compared to the vastly more complex challenges of the environment like industrial pollution and desertification.

Certainly, in a world where one billion humans are destitute, it is not always easy to answer the question: "Why do whales matter?" But some answers should come up on Wednesday in New Delhi, at the third meeting of the 1975 Washington Convention, whose treaty (CITES) curbs trade in the products of endangered species.

### Turnabout

CITES is without doubt the single most effective international treaty protecting wildlife, and 49 nations have ratified it so far. One of the most heartening proposals on the table in New Delhi comes from West Germany — to put three species of whales (fin, sei and sperm) on the danger list.

It is a dramatic turnabout, given that in 1978 West Germany was one of the major importers of whale products, particularly sperm oil which is used as an industrial lubricant.

The West Germans are finally coming round to the oldest lesson in conservation: What may look like a short-term gain can easily turn into an irrevocable long-term loss; and this is why whales matter. CITES proscribes trade in no less than 400 plant and animal species. But whaling tells the whole story: the speed at which the earth is being denuded of its wildlife, and the selfishness of a small group of countries — in this case Japan — which defy scientific and international opinion.

Japan has sometimes been called the "world's conservation gangster" at the headquarters of cites and the World Wildlife Fund here in Gland. Japan joined CITES under pressure last year, and promptly made an exception of nine threatened species, including the fin whale. In 1978, it imported 3 million rare birds, one ton of rhino horn, and millions of skins of crocodiles, lizards, turtles and spotted cats.

The Japanese developed a taste for whale meat after World War II, when it served as an efficient source of protein for a starving population. Today the market in Japan keeps whaling industries alive in countries as far flung as the Soviet Union, Brazil, Spain and Iceland.

If the West German proposal is accepted it would effectively force the International Whaling Commission to declare zero quotas on

the three species, since no less than 19 members of the IWC are also signatories to CITES. One country opposed to this is the United States, which wants to maintain the sovereignty of the IWC.

There can be few less worthy causes. The IWC is as it was set up — a trading association whose system of voting allows whaling nations to block conservationist proposals. The last session in Britain last summer, voted down a moratorium on all commercial whaling, rejected a similar proposal for sperm whales, and set worldwide quotas this year of 14,531 whales — not far short of the 16,287 set for 1980.

IWC quotas, as with so much environmental legislation, never anticipate the whalers. They always follow — and what little protection they afford is always too late.

The IWC is also damned by its feckless disregard for science. Because whales are migratory, it is virtually impossible to count them accurately. The estimates are further distorted because the only ones doing regular counts are also those killing whales. Hence the call for a moratorium on commercial whaling until accurate data can be collected, which has been rejected by the IWC.

This has had some bizarre results. In 1973, the IWC reduced the quota for sperm whales from 7,000 to 763; following a protest from the Japanese it then shot up again to 6,000. This year and next Spain will be allowed to take 400 fin whales without having provided any data at all, in contravention to another basic lesson of conservation: When in doubt, don't take.

How to appeal to the whalers? There are a few sights more heart-rending than a mother whale trying to protect her harpooned calf as the sea turns slowly red. Whaling is a brutal business. (The IWC has even failed to outlaw a slow-acting explosive harpoon.) But such arguments carry little weight with the Japanese, who compare whales to cows or veal.

As always, it boils down to money. The most vociferous critics of

CITES are those who depend for their livelihood upon animal products. Japan's whaling fleets have shrunk to the point where they now directly employ less than 2,000 persons. But they live in coastal communities, and the Japanese plead that it is hard to find them alternative employment.

This is rich in irony coming from a nation whose aggressive marketing and low-cost exports have cost millions of jobs for other industrial partners. If Japan lacks the will to adjust out of whaling, it should refer to the home of ailing industries, Britain, which saw the writing on the wall for whaling 20 years ago, and began to close down coastal whaling stations.

But those statements were largely concessions to domestic sensitivities. If U.S. power proves itself, the European allies will stand up and salute. The United States will then be in a much stronger position to elicit support for joint policies in the Middle East and with respect to the Russians.

That happy prospect, however, should not obscure some secondary causes for concern. The Congress and particularly its right-wing elements, shows no comprehension of what has been happening. By refusing to approve Mr. Haig's major appointments, the Senate has forced him to operate with a skeleton staff of inexperienced and unknown associates who have not been confirmed.

The White House has participated in that political appeasement of the Republican right. In the same know-nothing spirit, the president has twice asserted that the Soviet Union, by its very nature, is bent on achieving "world domination." One wonders whether the president, who finds the Russians constitutionally unable to accommodate, has met the secretary of state who seeks from them a "code of conduct." For the time being, to sure, these problems are secondary. But unless mastered now, they will re-emerge in sharper form as the United States settles to the difficult business of working with its allies and living with its foes.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1981

## Racial Law Changes Marled in S. Africa

By Joseph Lefevre  
*New York Times Service*

**TOWN** — Festooning his office with quotations from a anti-slavery crusader and Lincoln, the South African who by law has vast to regulate the lives of the majority unveiled a package late last year that he marked the beginning of an able process of betterment

### WS ANALYSIS

It's who have managed to themselves in urban

The optimism that is his stock in trade, Pieter G. of evidently hoped to be a great emancipator. In aspects, he contended, the on would put urban blacks with whites when it came of movement in the latet and in South Africa's as African racial law was vast, pygmy, booby-trapped legal definitions of qualified "disqualified" persons, "national side dependents" and "privatized accommodation."

Secure specialists to determine whether a man has a right to his wife in a house in as here he can also get what is as "regular employment." Not all wives are "bona fide" nor all houses "author-

able" specialists must closely be regulations and adminis- practices of the Ministry of Education and Development.

Mr. Koornhof heads, to be new interpretations.

Initial reaction to Mr. Koornhof's bills varied. Those who in the government what is here as an advancement. The press criticized the size of the changes — that the of urban and rural blacks be severely differentiated.

Otherwise tended to accept face value, complaining Mr. Koornhof had once overold some relatively improvements.

**Closer Scrutiny**

After three months of close- at the point at which were to have been presented parliament, they have suddenly withdrawn for redrafting.

Mr. Koornhof's tactical came after he received an of the proposals from a legal experts brought to the Urban Foundation, which is underwritten by many South African corpora-

tionsally, the experts' criticism that the program would have rather than enlarged rights to which urban can now lay claim.

Mr. Koornhof the implicit of the argument of the experts, which was presented withional understatement and circulated privately, was that officials who had drafted the had sabotaged his purposes and his willingness to make changes would be viewed of his sincerity.

of his critics say Mr. passed that test with the of the legislation and of a committee to it that will include two — a remarkable develop-

**Saul K. Padover, Wrote  
out Jefferson and Marx**

**YORK (NYT)** — Saul K. 75, author of more than books, many of them on Jefferson and Marx, and professor of science since 1949 at the School for Social Research, died yesterday following a stroke.

Saul Jefferson on Democracy collection of excerpts from

### OBITUARIES

son's letters and other written by Dr. Padover, was died in 1959. It has been in two dozen languages: Burmese, Malay, Hindi and Chinese.

recent years, he had been in a series of books about The first, "Marx on America and the Civil War," was published in 1973, and five others followed. He completed his seventh, *Historical Biography of Karl Marx*, last week.

ing World War II, Mr. Padover joined the Office of Strategic Services, seeing action in France Germany. President Harry S. an praised him in a special message for having obtained "an desirable risk" intelligence interest.

### shington Station losed as Unsafe

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
**SHINGTOM** — Union Station, the 73-year-old railroad station now serves as the National Center, has been declared unsafe and closed after rains poured through its

e station was shut by the National Park Service on Monday for a safety investigation. nothing has got to be done, just can't let the roof cave in." Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D-Ill., of the House Appropriations subcommittee that handles transportation dealing with the station. Yates said that he would try to provide money for the station a supplemental appropriation.

Kevin McCann

**PHOENIX, Ariz. (NYT)** — Kevin McCann, 76, president emeritus of Defiance College in Ohio, who had a long association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower as an adviser, speech writer and campaign biographer ("Man from Abilene," published in 1952) died Saturday of complications following surgery.

### Merchandising

## Sniffing a New Scent

By Hebe Dorsey  
*International Herald Tribune*

ment by South African standards and one of the lawyers who worked on the Urban Foundation's critique.

In an interview in his office in the Parliament building, Mr. Koornhof defended his staff from the charge that they are diehards of the apartheid system seeking to make sure that no black has an established right to live in an area that has been classified as white.

"You're dealing with a complicated issue and you're dealing with a system that's very deeply embedded and you're dealing with millions of people, and it isn't a simple exercise," he said.

What matters, he said, is that he hasn't deviated from the goals he proclaimed when he said the legislation would enhance the security and freedom of choice of blacks in urban areas, drastically reduce the number of arrests under the system requiring blacks entering white areas to carry passes and eliminate what he often describes as "unnecessary and hurtful discrimination."

Asked what discrimination was not hurtful, the minister cheerfully waved the question away, saying, "That's semantics — that's absolutely semantics." The point, he said, is that the government is determined to control the flow of blacks to urban areas in what he termed "a humane fashion and a fashion that's generally acceptable."

### Racist System

Many who believe that to be impossible in a system that is fundamentally racist acknowledge that Mr. Koornhof's ministry — formerly known as the Ministry of Plural Relations and, before that, the Ministry of Bantu Affairs — has altered its style since he took over. Now, blacks say, they are less likely to be met with rudeness in their encounters with white officials and, sometimes, they even meet positive courtesy.

The rights at issue in the redrafting are not rights in any ordinary sense but limited, conditional immunities. Still, they are popularly known by laymen as well as lawyers as "Section 10 rights." The name derives from the first four subsections of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, which set out the conditions under which a black can be in such an area for longer than 72 hours.

The term right does not appear in the law, but blacks could regard residence as reasonably secure if they could furnish proof, on demand, that they were born in the area or had worked continuously for one employer there for 10 years and if they had not been found to be "idle or undesirable" or "redundant" under other provisions of the same law.

The most important of Mr. Koornhof's measures, a bill on black community development, is to have repealed the Urban Areas Act along with 35 other racial laws and to have incorporated some of their provisions. At a news conference he held at the end of October he said with evident pride that Section 10 was "being scrapped completely and in its entirety."

At the time no one drew the conclusion that legal experts later reached: that that meant that the continued residence of any black in an urban area would be entirely at the discretion of Mr. Koornhof's ministry.

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### Music in Paris

## A Mixed Verdi 'Ball'

By David Stevens  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The new production

of Verdi's "A Masked Ball"

at the Opera is taking place under an

evil star, having been assembled in

some haste when it was discovered

that the use of Franco Zeffirelli's

La Scala production was unfeasi-

ble and being the handy object of

some concerted protests against the

house's ticket policies.

Nonetheless, the presentation is

it eventually went on public view is

certainly not without merit. Sonja

Friis' staging is generally sensi-

ble and coherent, and Bernard Ar-

nould's sets tried to make a virtue

of what obviously was a tight bud-

get. The two principal male sin-

gers, both making their first ap-

pearances at the Palais Garnier,

enjoyed deserved successes — the tenor Jose Carreras as Riccardo

(or Gustavus III in the Paris pro-

gram), and the young baritone Leo

Nucci as Renato.

Arnould's minimal decor was

cleverly calculated, generally with

one key element setting the tone

for each scene — a gaunt, leafless

tree, a scattering of tables and

chairs, a painted flat to extend the

impression of a huge ballroom

scene back the full depth of the

stage to the ornate Foyer de la

Danse — along with well-calculat-

ed lighting. Friis' straightforward

staging had one slightly fad-

dly novelty: the curtain rose dur-

ing the overture to show the king

in the distance, observing a mined,

allegorical premonition of his

death. The mines reappeared once more before the ball scene, but the idea was not made obtrusive.

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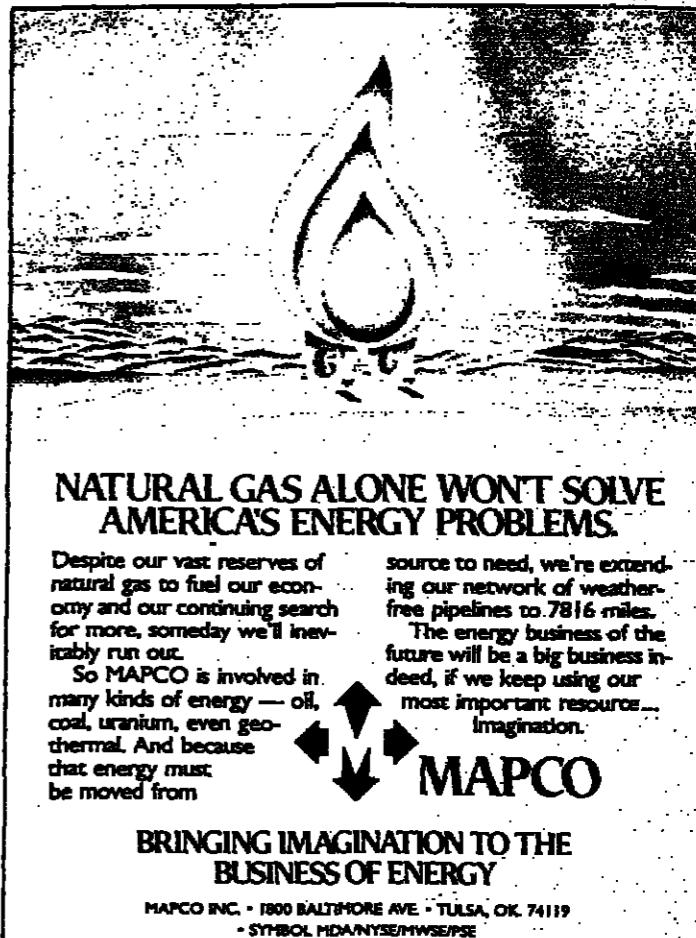
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**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street



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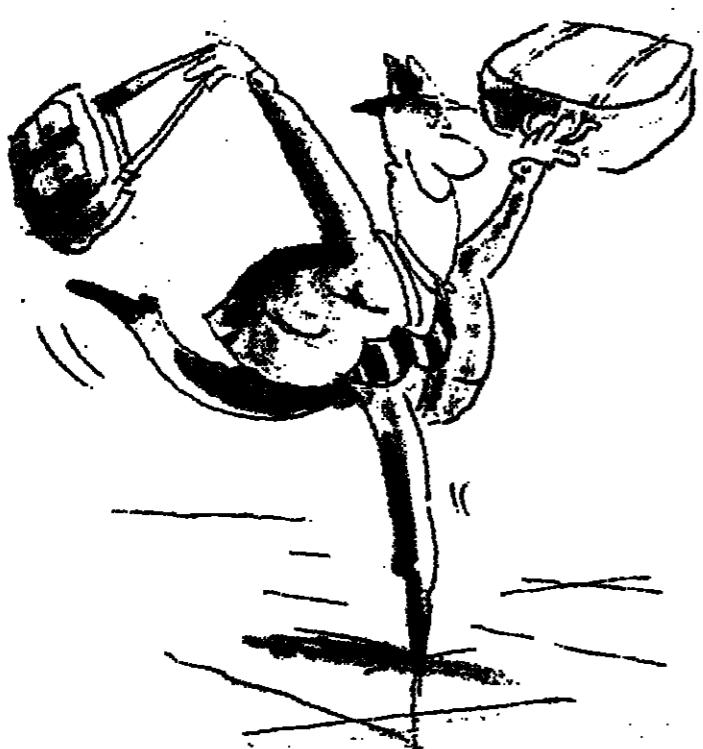
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(Continued on Page 10)



Nicanor Asensio for The New York Times

GAS ALONE WON'T  
SOLVE CHINA'S ENERGY PROBLEM  
BY WALTER J. HALL  
MAPCO  
GIVING IMAGINATION TO THE  
BUSINESS OF ENERGY

## China: A Pilgrimage to Yellow Mountain a Trek Through an Ink-Wash Landscape

By Fox Butterfield

**NEW YORK** (NYT) — Since the eighth-century poet Li Po celebrated the phantasmagorical beauty of Huang Shan, a mountain of oddly shaped peaks, pines and clouds, Chinese have considered it one of the seven wonders of nature.

Pilgrimage to Huang Shan — has long been a favorite of many Asians, not just the Chinese. Ho Chi Minh went there to recuperate for a month after the height of the American war in Vietnam and last summer, 75-year-old Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, climbed the mountain. Following Mr. Deng's visit, the authorities opened the mountain to visitors for the first time since the Cultural Revolution.

In the years Chinese laborers have placed thousands of stone steps on two paths leading to the summit, so the ascent can be physically like climbing the Washington Monument or tackling the Alps or the Rockies. But the Chinese do not come here for hardship, danger or getting away from it all, as Americans instead, they glory in the majesty of a land that suggests a classical Chinese ink landscape painting sprung to life.

Huang Shan is composed of granite that has eroded, by the moist clouds that ring it, to peaks of up to 8,694 feet. Many of the peaks appear to have been carved by a mad or giant who then scattered them in seemingly improbable combinations. And a number of peaks, graceful pinnacles or grotesque shapes, are surmounted by pine trees that managed to root in the granite.

These travelers have added to Huang Shan's charm by imagining that some of the perched precariously atop the precipices are human or animal shapes.

### Author's Ascent

On ascent, with a delegation headed by Harry R. Hughes of Maryland, the mists for a moment to reveal stone that the call "Two Cats Chasing a Mouse." Higher up, there appeared an old man in full court robes and high hat, watching game of chess, the pieces spread across columns.

One summit climbers cross a narrow of two stone slabs; the spot is known as "I Believe It," from an 18th-century travel guide who is said to have been skeptical of Shan's reputation. From the bridge the air drops more than 1,000 feet straight and there is a gap in the rocks that offers a view of green-clad peaks emerging and rising in the fog.

The foreign tourist a trip to Huang Shan added bonus: The route to the mount-

ain takes the visitor through a countryside of emerald-green rice paddies, tea bushes dug into terraces climbing the hills and villages of old mud-walled houses.

Huang Shan lies in the southern part of Anhui province, 650 miles south of Peking and 250 miles southwest of Shanghai. There are no airports nearby, so tourists frequently first take a seven-hour train ride from Shanghai to the Yangtze River port of Wuhu, which before the Communists' victory in 1949 was a treaty port with a small colony of American missionaries. A large red brick mission hospital on a bluff still dominates the waterfront.

From Wuhu it is a six-hour drive south to Huang Shan through one of China's least developed areas. Though this seems like an arduous journey there are few other tourist itineraries that afford such an extensive and revealing glimpse of the country's rural life. Virtually all farming is still done by the labor of human beings and animals, from plowing the fields behind trundling water buffalo to fertilizing the crops with buckets of night soil, to harvesting and threshing. Of China's one billion people, 800 million still till as peasants, many of them in this way.

Climbers have their choice of tracks going up the front or back of the mountain. The preferred method is ascending by one and descending by the other. For the less adventurous, a dirt road has been cut halfway up the route, leaving only a steep three-hour climb up the stone steps to the North Sea Hotel on top.

The North Sea, which draws its name from what are thought of as the oceans of clouds that inhabit the area, is a comfortable hostelry that can accommodate 300 guests, some of them in temporary barracks-like housing. The better rooms are furnished with Western-style beds and desks, with lavatories and baths down the hall.

Next door is a newly refurbished house, reserved for important visitors, that was built in orange brick with an upturned tile roof; it was originally designed for Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

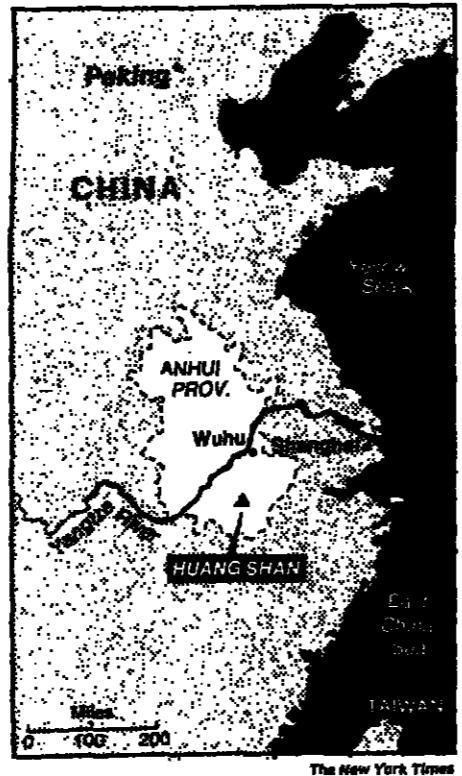
The meals at the guesthouse were hardly standard mountain fare: dishes of tiny savory Yangtze River shrimp, fried boneless pork, straw mushrooms and fresh green beans, ed sautéed with fresh ginger, scallions and garlic, and a bowl of rich turtle soup complete with large chunks of tortoise and pieces of shell — if proof were needed of its origin.

The bill for a night at the guesthouse was \$10. The charge for breakfast, lunch and dinner was about the same, though because we were part of an official delegation the food was no doubt better than average.

All the food and supplies, the cement and wood used in building the structures, and parts for a 200-foot television tower on the highest peak, have been carried up the mountain on the backs of human beings.

On our way up and down we passed groups of porters, young men and women from villages in the valley, straining under loads that appeared to weight more than they did. Seeing this tends to make amateur hikers feel guilty about everything they eat or drink; it also roused the feeling that if a 15-year-old woman can manage to make it to the top with 80 pounds of goods on her back, so can I.

Fox Butterfield recently completed a tour of duty as The New York Times' Peking bureau chief.



The New York Times

## New York, the Friendlier, Livelier Place — the 'Big Apple' Gets Brighter

By Susan Reimer-Torn

**NEW YORK** — When Charles Gillett, president of the New York Convention Visitors Bureau, went abroad in 1961 to promote foreign travel to New York City, he told he was wasting his time. Travel to the United States was still a luxury the affluent could afford. Today, not so. Tourism — New York City's largest industry (and second biggest source of income), visitor traffic from abroad is heavier than ever.

A recent dramatic increase in foreign tourism worldwide has been largely due to the ail-S. dollar and the availability of low-cost air travel. However, it is the promotional efforts of Gillett and the bureau he directs — one of the most successful city tourism agencies ever — that has helped make New York the nation's most visited city.

Decade ago, Mr. Gillett realized that to fully promote New York he needed to tone it up. His ingenious "Big Apple" campaign flooded the town with a healthy, newly polished self-image and a long-awaited renaissance of civic responsiveness. New Yorkers rallied to update their city into a safer, more attractive efficient town.

### Revitalized Spirit

Gillett explains: "This revitalized spirit filtered down to all levels. New York no longer conjures images of crime and disorder in the minds of prospective visitors. It is a livelier, livelier place, and that really works for the city."

The New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, handsomely housed in the former Huntington Hartford museum at 2 Columbus Circle, is still working hard to "sell the city." The city is now the city's only official tourism agency, acting on behalf of the mayor's office, a private, non-profit organization that relies on city funding and, even more heavily, on dues from the membership whose services it promotes.

The bureau also works to practically facilitate foreign travel in the city. Lobbying for access to and from major airports, it has established the share-a-taxi system and express subway to John F. Kennedy International Airport. It has also improved currency exchange and multilingual service at major hotels. Currently, Mr. Gillett is campaigning to have foreign visa requirements that he be-

lieves "are just one more unnecessary deterrent."

Downstairs, the walls of the bureau's lobby are lined with jumbo-sized subway and street maps. More than 50 complimentary brochures are on display and many are available in several foreign languages. The literature provides information about everything from free walking tours to helicopter rides, extensive restaurants and shopping guides, a quarterly calendar of events, directories of theaters and museums and separate guides to places of interest in all five boroughs. The staff of the lobby's information counters can, between them, answer questions in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Japanese.

### Information Center

The director of the information center, a diminutive, vivacious woman known simply as May, boasts that she "likes to talk on the toughies." And she "likes to talk to the people who say they hate this city," she said, "to find out exactly what the problems are and help solve them."

Most of the questions, she admits, "are routine... people want to know how to get some place, how much it costs, where to find a suitable hotel."

She insists that "before we can help someone, we have to find out what they want. Some people are looking for a gourmet meal, others are delighted to hear about a 65-cent hot dog."

Nonetheless, she has come to expect certain types of queries from particular nationalities. The French, she says, show most interest in museums, the Germans in concerts, while the Australians "love to get out there and march around."

Activities remain in full swing at the bureau, despite their disappointment at receiving only \$600,000 of the million dollars in city funding they anticipated for 1981. Mr. Gillett maintains that tourists are not seriously affected by the city's problems: Hotels continue to provide enough heat and in restaurants, few visitors expect or miss the once routine glass of water, now no longer offered because of the low levels in city reservoirs.

Financial considerations do mitigate against the bureau's vigilance screening of their paying clients' services. While complaints are handled promptly — and Mr. Gillett insists there aren't many — they see their job as more informative than evaluative.

However, some tourists do miss the more

reliable rating or star systems used by other countries. Finding a good, affordable hotel is still the most frequently voiced concern. An Italian businessman commented: "Here it's very difficult to know what you are getting. I find it especially hard to get decent accommodations when I travel with my family. To find a good hotel for under \$100 a night, you really need an inside line."

For hotel recommendations and other useful tips, many tourists prefer word-of-mouth to official channels. The popular enthusiasm sparked by Mr. Gillett's campaign has produced an active grapevine of information on the city's fast-changing nightlife, in-spots, up-to-date true shopping values and "undiscovered" neighborhoods.

Even taxi drivers, once largely mistrusted as circuses swindlers, now rank high as reliable information sources. A seasoned British visitor advised: "Some of the travel books may tell you it's all right to frolic under the neon lights

in Times Square until dawn or go wild in the

underground with your graffiti spray can. But if you check it out first with some of those taxi drivers, you'll get the real story."

### Best Testimony

The best testimony of Mr. Gillett's and the bureau's achievement is the impression many tourists have that the city simply sells itself. The extraordinary variety of things to see and do and the seeming impossibility of exhausting the city's well-publicized attractions keeps people coming back. The helpful openness and friendly chauvinism of many New Yorkers is also often remarked upon.

A Frenchman who claimed he could never get a Paris-quality meal in New York was taken to Lutetia, La Grenouille and Perigord Park (New York's poshest French restaurants) by a Manhattan gourmet determined to prove him wrong. A visiting roller-skate enthusiast found himself escorted by a volunteer band of Cen-

tral Park joggers, anxious to assure him it wasn't dangerous.

Shopping values are another major draw. One Englishwoman flew in from London on a low-cost flight, did all her Christmas shopping, and returned to England with a more original assortment of gifts than one ever finds at home, and figured she still saved money. A well-traveled German art dealer is convinced that "the concentration of quality stores on Madison Avenue can't be beat anywhere in the world."

Finally, many visitors are irresistibly drawn by the feel and look of the city, by what one woman described as "the electricity in the air, the feeling that anything is possible — the energy and activity never stop." And in the words of another repeat visitor preparing his departure: "Every time I head out to the airport and catch a view of that skyline from the bridge, I am silently praying that I'll be able to come back soon."

### Unseen Switch

As he is about to descend the ladder, he suddenly makes a pained face and agrees to a figure you state. Now he yells down to his sidekick in the boat to hand up the Turkish mat or the Persian rug in question, but unknown to you it's a worthless facsimile of the original goods you had inspected. On such a sale this pirate will make a profit of 1,000 percent, maybe even more.

Another slick artist, this one seafarer, is the bumboatman. Plying his questionable trade at every port in the Mediterranean, he approaches in a rowboat loaded with a stunning selection of goods from the bazaars east of Gibraltar. Aboard your ship he'll show you costly but genuine wares — such as Turkish mats, small Persian rugs, Kashmir shawls, expensive Moroccan leatherwork and Spanish lace items.

Since they are the real stuff and serve as decoys, the bumboatman would never sell them at any price. His game is to refuse every offer. Then in feigned disgust he throws the lot into his boat down below and says he would never sell for such a ridiculous figure.

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But most of the bad guys are not sea nor land on land. Here's how one tourist pair got bilked for a large sum not long ago with one of the boldest deceptions of all. After finishing lunch one day in Paris and leisurely strolling down the block, they were accosted

by a "detective" who flashed his credentials and said they had paid the waiter with counterfeit French francs. Sacre bleu!

Rather than take them to the stationhouse, would they prefer to make restitution in dollars and the policeman would give them an "official receipt" for the money and let them go? Unaware that the petty thief was in cahoots with the waiter, the couple turned over the dollars with a sigh of relief and thanked the fake cop for not going further.

Another clever deception, which seems to work like a charm on Americans for some reason, is the package of English bolt material that a self-described "airline pilot" will ask a tourist he's befriended to deliver for him in the evening since he has to be on an afternoon flight. The ruse works when the victim gives the so-called pilot \$25 or \$50 because the addressee still has a balance of \$75 or \$100 to pay on the parcel and the cutthroat tourist figures he will pocket the difference.

This "sting" performer may have all the swerve manner of a Paul Newman or a Robert Redford and even be a better actor. But he's still a crook — with the gift of grab.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, FEBRUARY, 1981

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

# International Travel and Tourism



Alain Mc Kenna

WALL-TO-WALL — China is not only admitting more Western tourists, but is experiencing a sharp increase in native sightseers, thanks to a liberalized policy on travel within the country. Above, a Sunday crowd at Great Wall near Peking.

## Major Fair In W. Berlin Opens Week's Run Saturday

By Thomas C. Lucy

WEST BERLIN — For seven days, one of the most hospitable places in the world must be this city's trade fair grounds and neighboring, ultramodern convention hall, the International Congress Center, where more than a thousand exhibitors from about a hundred countries and regions will be saying "come visit us."

The occasion is the 15th annual International Tourism Bourse, the largest event of its kind, which will begin on Saturday and end on March 6.

This year for the first time, the United States will occupy a whole hall, reflecting the growing importance of foreign tourists in a country where they had been largely ignored until recent years.

Newcomers to the ITB are the official tourist organizations of Ethiopia, Costa Rica, the West Indies islands of Montserrat, Saint Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla and the Turks and Caicos islands and New Zealand in the South Pacific. Floor space has been increased by 10 percent, to a total of 28,000 square meters.

### Exhibitors

In addition to official agencies, exhibitors will include airlines, bus companies, shipping lines, railways, hotels and travel agencies. They will be trying to attract the attention of 12,000 travel trade visitors as well as the many thousands of Berliners who wander through the halls to collect bright brochures and nourish dreams of vacations in exotic places.

The official emphasis is on business. AMK Berlin, the fair organizer, has banned brass bands, bagpipers, Alpine singers and all other musicians from the halls this year, noting that a "quiet" fair offers the trade a better atmosphere for serious discussion. Exhibitors will be allowed to bring in folkloric groups that do not sing or play instruments.

Perhaps seeking a quiet way to beat its drum, Stena Line has made a special arrangement with ContiLine, whose tour buses will provide a free shuttle service at the fair. On the roof of each bus is a mock ship's funnel with the Swedish shipping company's large S against a red background.

### Events

During the fair there will be more than 200 events, including gala receptions, news conferences and forums. One forum, organized by a Lutheran-Catholic group, will be on leisure and tourism; another will be on the problems of the international convention business.

The German National Tourist Board is scheduled to hold its regular "incoming day" gathering on March 2 for the international travel trade, with the heads of the board's 27 foreign offices, state tourist officials and representatives of the German travel sector taking part.

The board's medium-range plan is to emphasize special-interest travel destinations and activities in West Germany for families in neighboring European countries, for older, mostly retired people and the young (aged 14 to 29), and for those with higher incomes and for business travelers.

The leading sources for foreign travelers to West Germany are the Netherlands, United States and Britain. According to an unofficial estimate made earlier this year, U.S. and British visitors showed surprising 25- and 20-percent increases, respectively, in overnight stays last year, before the full effect of the upswing in the exchange values of the dollar and the pound. (The statistics report overnight stays and not the number of people who cross the German border.)

## Visitors in Europe Are Still Stung by 'Sting' Operators

By Nino Lo Bello

**VIEENNA** — Mr. and Mrs. John Doe of the United States do not have any money left to finish their tour of Europe because they are being defrauded by clever gimmicks used to separate tourists from their money. The tourist can, for instance, start by being wary of the outdoor painters of Paris. Many are not artists at all. They're really salesmen with beards and smocks standing in front of an easel, dabbing spots of color with a damp brush on half-finished canvases. Alongside the easel are a dozen or so finished paintings that they will peddle to anybody who asks the price.

In nine cases out of ten, the canvases are hand-painted — but not by the "artist" who sells them. They were turned out by students in one of the "painting factories" for a few dollars apiece. It's a lucrative scheme, based on the built-in attraction that a painting was acquired from a "real French artist" at work.

Another slick artist, this one seafarer, is the bumboatman. Plying his questionable trade at every port in the Mediterranean, he approaches in a rowboat loaded with a stunning selection

## W. German Cities Are Gateways To Sites Off the Beaten Path

**Because of the exchange-rate shifts, West Germany once again looks attractive as a vacation land.**

FRANKFURT — With the U.S. dollar and most European currencies being able to buy more Deutsche marks than ever in recent years, West Germany once again looks attractive as a vacation destination. The British traveler, for example, will find that a stay in this country is now about 20 percent cheaper than last year, due to Germany's low 5 to 6 percent inflation rate as well as the better exchange rate.

Exchange rates are subject to change, but geography tends to remain constant. So Germany continues to have the advantage that almost all the major cities, which are easy to reach by plane, train and car, are also gateways to areas off the beaten path that are rich in natural beauty or to sites of historical and cultural interest.

Following are some examples.

Frankfurt: From the downtown area of this financial center it is less than an hour to quiet wine-producing towns along the Rhine. In Aschaffenburg, source of one of the few well-known German red wines, one can wine and dine only a few steps from the Rhine, in a restaurant that rates one star in the Michelin guide, the 300-year-old Krone.

During the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Johannisberg Castle and its vineyards became the property of the house of Habsburg, which turned them over as a fief to Count Metternich, an arrangement that still makes profits for the heirs of both families. The castle has a tavern serving its wines but no meals. Other well-known names in the Rheingau, as this area is called, include the town of Eltville and the

restored medieval monastery of Eberbach, which is now open to the public.

Hamburg: This port city's reputation as a sin city has long attracted many visitors who show no interest in seeing the nearby countryside. For those who would, however, an ideal destination is the Lueneburger Heide, vast heath with wild flowers and twisted shrubs, grazing land and thick forests. In this area between the Elbe and Aller rivers and the East German border and the Bremen-Hamburg autobahn stand half-timbered farmhouses, small spas and memorials and burial chambers built during the stone age. The Lueneburger Heide is a "find" for anyone trying to get away from it all.

Stuttgart: The state capital and industrial center serves as a gateway to historic towns in the surrounding area. While the name of Stuttgart has been traced back only to about the year 1160, the town of Esslingen was attracting pilgrims in the 8th century. In fact, Stuttgart was even briefly under Esslingen in the 14th century.

The seats of power have long since changed, and today one can

visit Esslingen as a 1,200-year-old town with a center of beautifully preserved medieval buildings and a surrounding fortified wall, holdovers from the days when this section was part of the Holy Roman Empire.

The town of Tuebingen is younger, 900 years old. The university, where the controversial Roman Catholic theologian Hans Kuehn still teaches, dates back 500 years. This is a place for strolling (much of it seems uphill), with well-preserved medieval buildings. There is even a bridge that is considered a local sight, Eberhard's Bridge, named after the university's founder, Eberhard the bearded. He is buried in Tuebingen, with other Counts and Dukes from the house of Wuerttemberg.

Closer to Stuttgart is the comparatively new town of Ludwigsburg, founded in 1704 as the site of a baroque castle, a whim on the part of Duke Eberhard Ludwig, who wanted a palace near where he hunted. That castle is now the largest of its kind remaining in Germany. This year it is receiving special attention as the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg celebrates its "baroque year."

During this year, the castle will host a flower show, an exhibition of Ludwigsburg porcelain and gold and silver tableware as well as a theater festival with 60 events as varied as chamber music and clown shows.

Among the guests at Ludwigsburg Castle over the years was Mo-

—T.C.L.

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## Paris Fair Drew 450 Exhibitors

By Vicki Elliott

**PARIS** — France's answer to the Berlin trade fair, the Week of International Tourism and Voyages, is now a firmly established rendezvous for the tourist industry. This year the Palais des Congres at Porte Maillot was besieged from Feb. 14-22 with 450 exhibitors, including representatives of 89 countries and of all the regions of France. The number of tour operators was down, however, despite a new feature this year — the possibility of direct sales at Porte Maillot.

Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of youth, sports and leisure, took pains to point out in his opening address that the tourist industry accounted for 8.5 percent of France's gross national product and was on a par with agriculture. France, with 30 million visitors in 1980, ranked as the world's top host to tourists. It doesn't do badly, either, as an exporter of adventurous and individualistic Frenchmen.

**78 Drubbing**

France came in for a drubbing in the English-speaking media in 1978, when prices seemed frighteningly high to the traveler on a dollar or pound sterling budget. But things should look up for tourism here with the recent rejuvenation of currency rates that has lowered the franc's value.

Meanwhile, the recession has been playing tricks with the Frenchman's traditional month-long August exodus. Many families have cut this down to a fortnight, preferring to take time off for winter sports or a week or so in the Balearic Islands at Easter.

One trend noticeable in the industry this year, according to Annie Blin, a member of the staff of the Paris show, is a move away from the strictly regimented, organized tour. "People have had enough of the 'Mona Lisa on your left, Eiffel Tower on your right' approach to tourism," she said. "They prefer to travel in small groups of 8 to 10 and be left to their own devices when they reach their destination."

On the home front, there was no lack of inventive suggestions, including:

• Chateau Accueil, a group of 10 stately homes

within easy reach of Paris that offer a royal welcome to guests on short stays at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50 a day. (Mme. la Vicomtesse de Bonneval, Chateau de Thaumiers, Thaumiers, 18,10 Charenton-le-Pont, Tel: (54) 60.57.62.)

• A practical visit to some of Dieppe's most beautiful gardens, including one at Varengeville (not open to the public) that belongs to a Romanov princess, with tours and commentary by the owners or experts. Perhaps good way to garner advice on how to plan one's own garden. (Dieppe Jardins, 18, blvd. de Verdun 76200 Dieppe, Tel: (54) 84.15.23.)

• Skiing on grass at Vimoutiers in Normandy, not far from Deauville — a sport that can be indulged in year round — except, of course, if there is any snow. The basic equipment: a short, stubby-looking ski with caterpillar treads that can be hired on the spot, and a grassy slope. (L'Escale du Vitou, 61120 Vimoutiers, Tel: (54) 39.12.04.)

• A three-day initiation to genealogy at Blois on the Loire, with visits to archives and chateaus, and audiovisual presentations of genealogical techniques. (Tourisme de Loir-et-Cher, 11, place du Chateau, 41000 Blois, Tel: (54) 78.55.50.)

• The network of France's canals is gaining more attention from holidaymakers. Gourmet weekends and just plain holidays to unwind are available on craft such as the Lito and the Jan Wandelaer, which float at a leisurely pace through some of France's finest countryside. (Quizot, 19 rue d'Athenes, Paris 9, Tel: 57.75.50.)

• Within Europe, airline companies were promoting the recently announced special "visi" and "holiday" fares in force beginning April 1. that in some cases bring the return rates down to less than the cost of a single fare. Alitalia's Paris-Rome flight, for example, costs 1,000 francs (\$200) for a pay-as-you-go "holiday" ticket valid for three months. (A Sunday must elapse between departure and return dates.)

Air France's sheet of new tariffs features return flights from Paris to Stockholm (1,800 francs), London (495 francs), Vienna (1,200 francs), Amsterdam (520 francs) — all of which should make people think twice before taking a train.

• Chateau Accueil, a group of 10 stately homes

## U.S. Travel Agents Profit Despite Losses in Industry

By Deborah Ward

**WASHINGTON** — Nearly everyone in the travel industry lost money in 1980. Airlines posted record losses, hotel and restaurant revenues were down and tourist attractions had fewer visitors than in previous years.

One group, though, did manage to turn in a profit. While revenues were plummeting all around them, travel agencies did experience a profitable year.

Travel agent sales, as reported through banks in the Air France Conference area, were a record \$18 billion in 1980, up 22 percent over the \$14.7 billion in 1979, according to Travel Weekly, an industry publication. The dollar volume of commissions rose 30 percent from \$1.17 billion in 1979 to \$1.53 billion in 1980.

Several recent changes in the industry explain why travel agencies managed to survive in a year that was grim overall for travel. One major factor that helped agency business was the decision by the Civil Aeronautics Board last June to eliminate fixed commission rates. Instead of a standard 7 percent commission on regular fares, airlines now set their own commission rates.

### Average Commission

The average commission rate is currently about 9.3 percent and varies from 6 to 15 percent. The variations exist because airlines now offer agents special incentives to promote certain fares. American Airlines, for example, pays 10 percent for first class tickets and 9 percent for coach and promotional

fares. United Airlines, pays 8 percent for coach fares and 10 percent for first class. Hawaii coach and promotional fares...

While the CAB previously eliminated fixed commission rates for international routes, the recent decision affecting domestic routes was long overdue, according to some travel agents. Agencies had not received a major commission boost in nearly ten years, despite higher operating costs due to automation.

Aside from commission deregulation, airline deregulation is another factor increasing agency profits. "Deregulation has spawned an incredible array of fares," said one agent. "It has helped our business overall, but it's not completely without flaws."

### Discounted Fares

The flaws lie in the heavily discounted fares that give the agents lower commissions. Yet, on the other hand, these popular fares generate a lot of business when otherwise there might not be any.

Agencies handle from 50 to 80 percent of all airline tickets sold in the United States and abroad. United Airlines spokesman says "more than 60 percent of our ticket revenue is generated by travel agents."

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**Recent Travel Show**

At a recent travel show held in Washington, nearly every agent participating said that he expected business to continue on the upswing. Of course, many agents are reluctant to present a negative picture for fear of exacerbating an already precarious situation. Most want to believe, as many in the travel industry do, that travel is necessity and that people need and will continue to get away.

"You can't put a stop to movement in people," said Alicia Landas, owner of Bacon Express Travel Assistance. Her business has been steady and not severely affected by higher fares. "There still are reasonable fares and people who want to travel do find these fares. We handle a lot of travel to the Far East and the normal fares are astronomical, there are discounts that offer great savings. So we book these fares for our clients."

Hector Bonilla, a representative in Mexico's Tourist Office, also reported he found people still traveling despite high costs. "It's hard to believe, but when I was at Acapulco over the holidays, every hotel was packed and I couldn't get a room." He also conceded that "travelers may not splurge as much, but they find the discounts and still travel."

Several agents said prepackaged tours are extremely popular these days. "And who is better able to help arrange these tours than a travel agent?" asked an agent at Mark Moseley's Travel World, based in Virginia.

She pointed out that since travelers are now more budget-minded about vacations than in previous years, more are turning to agencies for help in cutting corners.

"Plus, they don't want to spend hours sorting through the maze of fares. Using an agency can save them time, as well as money, in these overall tight times," she said.

As economic uncertainty continues to grow, reducing costs as much as possible will not be merely among most travelers, agents note.

Travel may still decline in 1981 if disposable incomes keep shrinking as inflation increases. But if much of the travel that is undertaken continues to rely on travel agency expertise as it did in 1980, then agents can expect another year unscathed by losses.

### British Tours Designed To Serve Handicapped

**NEW YORK** — The Association of British Craftsmen is inviting visitors to Britain to spend a week or more living and learning in the homes of practicing craft workers. The tutor workers taking part in the plan, the association says, live in a variety of thatched cottages, converted windmills, rectories and farmhouses.

Among the crafts available are ceramics, pottery, calligraphy, heraldic design, woodcarving, furniture restoration and jewelry making. The tutors give a minimum of four hours of instruction a day and teach at three levels: beginner, intermediate (for students with 40 hours of previous tuition) and advanced (five years of experience).

The cost of \$352 a week covers accommodations, full board, tuition and craft facilities.

Brochures are available from Avocations Ltd., 57 Coombe Bridge Ave., Bristol, England (Bristol 686417). The tours is available from travel agents.

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Top news

## 3. Travel Agents spite Losses in

### '82 World's Fair to Be Held in Tennessee

By Suzanne Donner

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Travelers who like to go to world's fairs have not had one to go to since the World's Fair of 1962 in Spokane, Wash., but here is early warning on the next one: It will be in Knoxville, Tenn., and it is open on May 1, 1982.

In the past, world's fairs have introduced new products and ideas to the public. The ice cream soda was invented in Paris in 1867; the Otis elevator and linoleum were shown in Philadelphia in 1876; a highlight of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 was the Ferris wheel. At the World's Fair of 1939 in New York it was the "World of tomorrow" with a city of 1960 that had six-car families driving on fine highways.

The theme of this World's Fair which has met the criteria of the

Bureau of International Expositions in Paris to be so designated is "Energy Turns the World" and, according to a presidential proclamation, the fair "will provide a splendid setting in which to explore new technologies to conserve energy, to harness the long-lasting and most renewable sources, and to carry on the search for new sources of energy." Among the exhibitors expected at the 1982 fair will be advocates and opponents of nuclear energy as well as those favoring coal, gas and solar energy.

Already signed up to build exhibits at the fair are Italy, France, West Germany, Britain, the European Economic Community and Japan. Among the performers thus far scheduled are Patricia Neal, Bob Hope, Stephanie Mills, Debby Boone, and the Grand Kabuki theater of Japan. There also will be

quilt making, clog dancing, dulcimer playing, ballet and opera, strolling entertainers and fire works.

Admission to the fair is expected to be offered on a one-day, two-day or family-pass basis, and is planned to be comparable to the one-price admission at most major theme parks.

Twenty thousand rooms as well as campsites will be available in the Knoxville region. Among the housing facilities are hotels, motels, inns, private homes, and dormitories of the University of Tennessee. Information on campsites in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park can be obtained from Smoky Mountain Visitors Bureau, Box 635, Maryville, Tenn., 37801. Room information may be obtained through the Knox-Visit Convention and Tourist Bureau, 508 Hill Avenue, Box 15012, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901.



## Jack Up Your Luggage Woes in One Kit Bag

By Austin Hamel

**W YORK** — The idea came to me in France. At the rail station in Tours, an elderly man, surrounded by their luggage helplessly on the platform, waiting aid from — where? He was not a luggage cart in and nor porters anywhere.

I was over a year ago, and I know, they are still waiting. I have never been in quite the same position, but lugging my heavy suitcases has taken a toll out of many trips.

So not this year with all the luggage? I decided to find myself. This year, my wife, our teen-aged son, Peter, would tour England and add with carry-on luggage.

The size would be limited to what the airlines permit you to take on board — one suitcase each ("linear measurements" plus height plus depth) that no more than 45 inches. We also take one flight bag.

**Flexibility of Travel**  
at a wonderful idea! We accompany our luggage on flight. No need to worry about luggage, or to wait around at the claim areas. We would be to use small suitcases without major problems, take them up and down the narrow ways of small hotels, and, if necessary, carry them short distances to railroad stations. In we would enjoy a flexibility we never before had available to our large suitcases.

I had to do was tell my wife. We followed the biggest argument we have had in 25 years of marriage. Where would she put that? Did I appreciate that was needed in the way of cosmetics alone? Not to mention clothes. There was an immediate answer. I would not go with more

than carry-on luggage; she refused to go if that was the plan.

The simple way to resolve the deadlock was to buy a piece of carry-on luggage and conduct a packing test. I settled for a good-looking \$45 bag, 22 inches long, 13½ inches high and 8 inches deep: 43½ inches total.

Triumphantly, I called Berthe, announcing I had enough in those two little bags to go anywhere in the world and proceeded to prove the point by unpacking, announcing the name and number of each item I removed: "Undershirt nine, undershirt ten..."

#### Another Test Packing

She was impressed and promised to do her own test packing when I was not around to supervise. A few days later she did and admitted it could be done. A few small sacrifices, yes, but it could be done.

She put in enough underclothes for a week. Then two light nightgowns, one robe, a belt and five pairs of stockings. She packed two pairs of shoes — one dressy, the other for walking — a small purse for evenings, a heavy sweater and a cow-neck sweater. Four short-sleeve knit pullover shirts followed, then three long-sleeved shirts. [My wife is a better packer than I am]. One pair of jeans [she wore another pair], one safari suit, one stylish pants suit and two dresses completed the packing.

After the trip she said that next time she would take a skirt to go with the jacket of the pants suit, instead of a second dress. Berthe's flight bag accommodated all her cosmetics, including shampoos, a jewelry box, another sweater, a sewing kit, her contact lens kit and three containers of saline solution for the lenses. Hair curlers, cotton balls and other items went into the side pockets. Peter's packing was almost the same as mine except for a windbreaker instead of a blazer — which he wore — and a lightweight hooded rain slicker.

For traveling, Berthe would wear the dress jeans, a corduroy jacket, long-sleeve shirt and rain cape. She would carry her large handbag. Her clothing would all be in brown and beige colors to cut down on extra accessories.

I bought two identical pieces of luggage for my wife and my son and the impasse was over.

Wearing my second blazer and raincoat, I set out for the airport with my family.

The first practical result came sooner than I expected: at the airport terminal. It was so congested with cars and buses that our driver had to drop us off 500 yards from the entrance. We walked carrying our luggage the distance, and stood in the check-in line where a sign said, "Carry-on luggage limited to one piece only."

"I am taking this aboard," I announced, indicating the suitcase.

"O.K." "Oh, and I'm sure you won't mind if I bring this little flight bag, too?"

"That's all right." "And the same goes for my wife and son. Same amount." "O.K."

Done and done. Aboard, we stuck the suitcases under the seats. Because the overhead bins snapped shut, the flight bags could be placed in there. When we were aloft, I asked a cabin attendant about the one-piece-only sign. She explained that was to discourage

## Farming Up to the Arctic

**W YORK (NYT)** — Travelers in search of new frontiers are warming up to the Arctic, the tour operator in the state of Washington who has been running expeditions to the North Pole since 1978 has laid on nine trips this year.

According to Skip Voorhees, of InterTours in Medina, those who went on his first trips three years ago had to sit in the local jail because there is no hotel in Grise Fjord, the northernly settlement in North America. Today, tourists still have the option of building their own tents and sleeping in them, but wise the creature comforts are increasing.

Grise Fjord is on the south of Ellesmere Island, about miles above the Arctic Circle, from there it is about 400 to Lake Hazen and 500 more geographic North Pole. The go all the way.

The North Pole expedition is no in the park, but a real adventure, Mr. Voorhees said. The leave from Resolute, and at Hazen, the most northerly in the world, passengers are in small planes the 500 miles to the Pole.

In addition to its tours to the Poles — geographic and nautical — Special InterTours



(address: P.O. Box 37, Medina, Wash., 98039) also conducts Arctic char-fishing expeditions and sightseeing excursions.

The tours run from April through November and range in price from \$995 for a seven-day "Arctic Encounters" trip to \$5,000 for the North Pole expedition. The prices do not include air fare to the departure points: Churchill in Manitoba, Canada, or Resolute.

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## Five Cruise Liners Are Under Construction

As a means of crossing the world's oceans, ships have practically faded away, but as a way of enabling travelers to enjoy a cruise vacation at sea they are flourishing...

By John Brannon Albright

**N**EW YORK (NYT) — Not too many years ago it looked as though ships would die out as a mode of transportation. As a means of crossing the world's oceans, they have practically faded away, but as a way of enabling travelers to enjoy a cruise vacation at sea they are flourishing...

Going into service in 1982 and 1983 will be the Tropical de Caraíba Cruise Lines, the Atlantic of Home Lines, the Scandinavian of Scandinavian World Cruises, the Fairsky of Sitmar Cruises and the Nieuw Amsterdam of Holland America Cruises, which is planning a second ship that is not yet named.

Going into service in 1982 and

1983 will be the Tropical de Caraíba Cruise Lines, the Atlantic of Home Lines, the Scandinavian of Scandinavian World Cruises, the Fairsky of Sitmar Cruises and the Nieuw Amsterdam of Holland America Cruises, which is planning a second ship that is not yet named.

The first to be completed is the Tropical, scheduled to enter cruise service next January.

Tanked the "ship of the 90's" the 30,000-ton vessel will be the ninth largest passenger ship in the world.

She is being built at the Alborg Shipyard in Denmark at a cost of \$100 million. The Tropical will have nine passenger decks, and 95 percent of the cabins will have twin beds that can convert to King-size beds. Each cabin will have its own closed-circuit television set.

#### All-New Ship

The first all-new passenger ship constructed since 1974, the Tropical will have such advances in engineering as controlled pitch propellers, computerized bridge control, stabilizers and bow thrusters. The navigation bridge will be enclosed and air-conditioned, providing

protection for the electronic equipment, and the ship's propeller will be controlled directly from the bridge, eliminating the engine room telegraph and permitting greater maneuverability.

The



## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

*ish Steel to Get Additional £150 Million*

LONDON — The British government said it would increase aid to owned British Steel Corp. by £150 million, to £1.12 billion in the fiscal year. The government also agreed to write off some £3.5 of capital immediately.

Industry Minister Keith Joseph told Parliament that the government's infusion of funds would help the company break even in the 2 year. The extra money is need to cover the heavy costs of layoffs and the steel company cut annual milled steel-making capacity from 21.5 million tons with a loss of 50,000 jobs. The a return to profitability is based on a further reduction in d capacity to 14.4 million tons.

*Rules Out AT&T Accord by Deadline*

WASHINGTON — After weeks of working on a settlement, the Justice Department says it cannot come up with an agreement to end its case against American Telephone & Telegraph by a court-imposed March 2 deadline.

As a result, the government told Federal Judge Harold Greene Moon is prepared to resume the trial in its case seeking to break up the stem.

AT&T spokesman said the government's position came as a t and that final details could be worked out by the deadline. It said it had hoped to avoid a long and costly trial, but it is pre- to resume the case.

*Accepts Penn Central's \$700 Million Bid*

From Agency Dispatches ENWICH, Conn. — GK Technologies said Tuesday that its d have approved a friendly takeover bid from Penn Central at \$50 per common share and \$59.50 cash per convertible preferred

said that on Feb. 19 it had outstanding 12,912,853 common 906,664 convertible preference shares, and options covering a total 612,700 common. On the basis of these figures, the takeover involves more than \$700 million in cash.

*Say Sales Up, But Overall Results Lag*

London — Fried Krupp said Tuesday that its turnover, orders, and total order book expanded considerably in 1980. It added that problems in its shipbuilding and steel units hurt overall

statement said 1980 third party sales rose 9 percent to 13.9 billion marks, incoming orders were up 12 percent at 15.1 billion DM. Total external orders at the end of December were 12 percent at 10.5 billion DM. Krupp is to publish its 1980 results in June.

*Banks Win Ruling on Closed-End Firms*

Washington — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that bank companies may operate as advisers for closed-end investment funds.

The court said that a decision by the Federal Reserve Board allowing holding companies to get into the investment business was permissible under the Bank Holding Company Act. Under the act, bank holding companies are restricted from all outside activities except those related to banking."

*Workers Again Bar UAW GM Plant in Alabama*

ATLANTA, Ala. — General Motors' workers at the Saginaw g-gear plant near Decatur last month to reject the Auto Workers as their bargaining agent, illustrating the trou- they unions have organizing al South.

Over two years, three elections GM pledge to remain neutral in the drive, and even an by the firm to move workers from the North to the to help organize the plant, ion lost by a bigger margin than that it had in elections November.

UAW badly wanted to win in Saginaw, GM's largest non-union and its most modern g-gear plant. Layoffs and closings have sharply reduced UAW membership. Victory have meant more members

**COMPANY REPORTS**

and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

In

Westminster Bank

1980 1979

Net 1,345 1,418

Div. 318.0 329.0

ce

Imetal

1980 1979

Net 7,400 7,000

Div. 230.0 248.0

Netherlands

Akzo

1980 1979

Net 12,440 12,620

Div. 68.0 77.4

shares

ed States

Deere & Co.

1980 1979

Net 1,624 1,719

Div. 37.93 62.75

shares

Fireside Tire & Rubber

1980 1979

Net 1,060 1,130

Div. 20.0 15.0

shares

M.C.A.

1980 1979

Net 337.5 387.7

Div. 24.51 34.77

shares

Warner-Lambert

1980 1979

Net 41.74 47.85

Div. 0.52 0.01

shares

Westvaco

1980 1979

Net 3,400 3,200

Div. 127.72 123.25

shares

Warren-Lambert

1980 1979

Net 897.2 838.5

Div. 41.74 47.85

shares

Hobart Takeover Offers

1980 1979

Net 198.0 197.7

Div. 36.23 33.9

shares

Westvaco

1980 1979

Net 19.6 18.4

Div. 1.15 1.10

shares

*A Drastic Inflation Cure: The Big Bang*

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — As inflation continues, U.S. economists both in and out of the government are beginning to doubt whether gradual measures will work and are starting to see a "big bang" may be the best hope.

"Big bang" proponents, who urge a sudden reduction in the growth rate of the U.S. money supply, are by no means the majority yet. But they eventually may be.

It is a risk that policymakers up to now have been unwilling to take. President Reagan, in his message last week, called for tax and spending cuts, along with a gradual reduction in the growth of the money supply, with the aim of cutting the inflation rate to 4.2 percent by 1986.

William Feller of the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington research organization, still favors such gradualism. "We need to realize, however, that time is about to run out on gradualism," he says. "No one can forecast with great assurance whether the authorities will remain consistent over a period of, say, four years, in a resolve to move to noninflationary demand management."

He guesses that the United States will have to be making significant progress toward curbing inflation by mid-1982 — a congressional election year — or public pressure for a more drastic solution could be irreparable.

Ronald Weintraub, an economist for the joint congressional economic committee, has long been a proponent of gradualism. But the volatility of recent monetary and fiscal policy has led him to think it might be preferable to slam on the brakes.

"It might be better to cut the monetary growth rate to zero for six months," he suggests. "And then raise it to an annual rate of 5 percent for the next six months. Then you could cut it back to 2.5 percent, about equal to the economy's capacity for growth."

Mr. Weintraub is talking about M-1-B, the most common definition of the money supply, consisting of currency plus checking deposits at financial institutions. During 1980 M-1-B grew at an average rate of slightly over 7 percent, but both monetary growth and interest rates were highly erratic.

"With each explosive swing in interest rates, with each erratic turn in the monetary aggregates, gradualism is even now becoming discredited," says Leif Olsen, chairman of the economic-policy committee of Citibank. Mr. Olsen does not expect the gradual approach to be abandoned soon, but, like Mr. Weintraub, he would like to see a "decisive, once-and-for-all reduction in the rate of growth of money."

As these comments suggest, most analysts agree that current inflation is largely a monetary phenomenon. Simply stated, the nation's production of money has outrun its production of the goods and services that money can buy.

The administration wants to reduce this imbalance in part by increasing supply — encouraging production of goods and services with tax cuts and reduction in government regulation. Even the more optimistic supply-siders agree that this approach will take time. In the meantime, administration officials are encouraging the Federal Reserve to restrain money-supply growth and are pushing for federal spending restraint.

The chief argument for the policy of gradualism, economists note, is that it will give everyone more time to adjust to a noninflationary environment. The hope is that an anti-inflation policy, steadily pursued, will convince everyone that inflation eventually will end. Unions then would not press for such large wage increases, and businessmen would stop pushing up prices in anticipation of higher costs.

The essential element is credibility. "If you could keep on a steady course, in the sense that everyone becomes aware of what you're doing and believes in it, gradualism could work," says Norman Robertson, chief economist of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank. "In the past, government has pursued gradualism until it has begun to bite and then has backed away."

The administration and the Fed so far seem to be agreeing on the need for a tight rein on the money supply. But no one knows how long it will take for the government to achieve credibility on the anti-inflation front or how much it will cost in jobs and income.

Some analysts think that the government will have to do more. A number of economists and, according to some polls, much of the public favor wage-price control. But given the president's dislike for governmental interference in the economy, it seems unlikely that controls will be proposed soon.

If the government finally opts for the big bang, it could create problems that government probably would have to help solve. Mr. Feller says legislation would probably be required to allow renegotiation of contracts written on the assumption that high inflation would continue indefinitely.

*NYSE Prices Up Slightly On Chemicals, Blue Chips*

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Chemical stocks and a few other blue chips again contributed to a narrow gain for New York Stock Exchange prices in moderate trading Tuesday, but new worries about the direction of interest rates limited the advance.

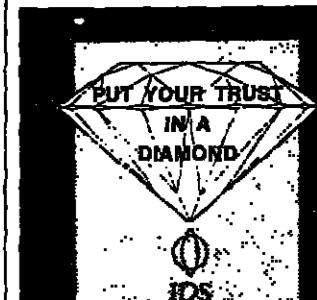
Analysts said predictions that interest rates would rise again later in the year kept investors on the defensive. Analysts also cited caution late in the day ahead of news on January consumer prices due

mark by year-end. Speaking at a financial outlook meeting of the Conference Board, Mr. McKinney praised the administration's economic program and said it will cut inflation rates soon. He warned, however, that interest rates "are likely to be quite volatile" in the next several months as Congress debates the president's proposed tax cuts.

But Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics said the prime rate is unlikely to go below 15 percent this year. Most major banks are charging 19 percent now with Continental Illinois charging 18%.

January durable goods orders dropped 2.2 percent after a 2 percent December rise, but orders for nondefense capital goods jumped 8.4 percent. Analysts said the non-defense sector showed continued strength in the economy. Investors are hoping for signs of an economic slowdown to reduce upward pressure on prices and interest rates.

Among the active, Dow Chemical rose 1% to 35% and Union Carbide 2% to 59%. Monsanto gained 1% to 72% and Olin 1% to 20%.



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*W. German Pessimism Seen Rising*

Reuters

MUNICH — After a continuing drop in orders, production and a rise in stocks, West German manufacturers were more pessimistic in January than in December about business prospects for the six months ahead, the IFO economic research institute reported Tuesday.

The number of companies planning layoffs or reduced hours in the near future rose for the first time since October; the IFO's monthly report said, although manufacturers saw hope in export prospects.

Demand for electronics goods held up, although most firms reported unsatisfactory orders and plans to curb production. Production cuts were also foreseen in engineering, steel and light metals. Bad weather in January slowed the building industry.

Exports were the one bright spot in the consumer durables sector. Business in non-durable consumer goods deteriorated sharply, with orders in hand continuing to fall. The downward trend was especially marked in the clothing and textile sectors.

In Frankfurt, the automotive industry reported Tuesday that vehicle production fell in January to 304,000 units from 381,000 a year earlier. Output was up from 243,000 units in December due to seasonal factors. On an adjusted basis, production in the two months was unchanged.

The rate of year-on-year decline was largely due to an 18-percent slide in the automobile sector, commercial vehicle output was down only slightly. Automobile exports in January fell to 130,000 from 140,000 in December and 172,000 in the previous January.

Industrial loyalists are bitter toward the likes of Mr. Roper, who appears ungrateful for the good wages and benefits won by the union when the industry did not treat its workers so well.

The 129 workers transferred from the North are a major source of the dispute at the Saginaw plant. The influx stemmed from a 1978 agreement between the union and GM that permitted Northern workers — all of them union members — to move to Southern plants if they wished. Considered a major concession by GM, the pact was in effect a one-shot preferential hiring agreement.

Northern Influx

The moves angered Decatur leaders. To attract the plant, which will eventually become the area's biggest industrial employer, county officials issued industrial revenue bonds to finance construction.

That move enabled GM to save taxes on sales tax on construction materials and avoid property taxes for the duration of the bond issue. Today, with about \$525 million in bonds issued, GM's property-tax break here amount to more than \$300,000 a year.

With that in mind, civic leaders feel betrayed by the influx of Northerners.

Most workers, whatever their leanings, wish the controversy would blow away. They say the friendly atmosphere between workers and management has almost disappeared.

Despite its lack of success, the union is not about to go away. It did not

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# Moscow Believed Near to Decision on Gas Pipeline Financing

By Murray Seeger  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**BRUSSELS** — After months of negotiations on a new natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe, the biggest East-West trade deal ever proposed — a key Soviet decision on the financing is expected.

It could come at the Communist Party Congress in Moscow this week. European industrialists and bankers believe, and would trigger the next round of negotiations in the complex and politically controversial proposal to transport gas 4,000 miles from northern Siberia to six West European countries.

The project is valued at the equivalent of \$12-to-\$15 billion.

Beyond the financial difficulties of putting together a multinational deal of this size, the pipeline project has been buffeted by political problems ranging from the tur-

moil in Poland to U.S. concern that the project would make Western Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union for energy supplies.

The Soviet Union has been selling natural gas to Western Europe for years and currently supplies 9 percent of the region's needs. If the pipeline deal goes through — the target date for operation is 1986 — the figure will rise to about 25 per-

cent. For West Germany, the key member of the negotiating group, Soviet supplies would increase to 28 percent from 16 percent. "Thirty percent is the crucial line," a Bonn source said in an interview. "Below that line we do not feel there is a problem of security."

**A Vague Warning**

Although a Soviet official issued a vague warning last summer to West Germany about the possibility of "turning off the tap" in certain political situations, the attitude in Bonn is that such an action would affect all of Western Europe, and would be part of a major international crisis in which all en-

ergy supplies would be endangered anyway.

Furthermore, noted Ludwig Bauer, director-general of the Austrian state oil company CEMV,

"All energy sources are equally secure or insecure. Just look at the other energy sources around the world."

Western Europe, with no oil reserves beyond the North Sea fields, must import most of its energy supplies.

Both the political questions and financial hurdles have slowed negotiations in the last three months, although the West Europeans generally brushed aside the Carter administration's warning last fall that increased dependence on Soviet gas might compromise the West's strategic position.

France, in particular, re-examined its position and decided to slow the process until after its national election in May.

Moscow may have contributed to the delay by its heavy-handed technique of playing the various interested countries, banks, potential buyers and suppliers against each other in trying to get the best possible terms.

**The Polish Factor**

At the same time, fears of Soviet intervention in Poland put a pall over the negotiations and hardened the terms proposed by the West.

"If the Soviets invaded Poland, the gas deal would be the first thing to go," a West German politician said.

What the Soviets have before them is an outline for the financing offered by a group of West German banks headed by Deutsche Bank. The West Germans have offered Moscow a credit of 10 billion Deutsche marks at 9% percent interest for eight years. Without Western financing the

northern Siberian gas fields could not be developed. The Soviets simply do not have the money or the technology to do the job.

"The decision is up to the Soviet Union now," a West German government spokesman said. "The decision could be made at the Party congress."

West European officials have speculated that the Soviet negotiators may want to announce agreement on the deal at the congress sessions when a new five-year economic plan will be announced.

With its political and economic relations with the United States distinctly chilly, these officials say, Moscow may want to demonstrate that it is still able to negotiate with the West Europeans and keep alive East-West detente.

A less evident political consideration is the demand by East European countries for more natural gas from Moscow, their main energy supplier. The West Europeans demanded firm guarantees that the Soviets would use the new pipeline only for exports to the West.

"One problem has been that everyone near the proposed route of the pipeline wanted to tap into it," a West German gas executive commented.

"The Soviet Union has to decide finally to make the deal," a Bonn spokesman emphasized. "All the discussions up until now are preliminary."

The gas would come from the Yaroslavl Peninsula in northwest Siberia. Two small pipelines or one large one would be built across the northern part of the Soviet Union and through Czechoslovakia, linking up with the West European distribution system in West Germany.

Gas would be piped through the system to West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Italy. Sweden and Switzerland are also potential customers.

**U.K. Unemployment Hits 9.6% in Month**

**Reuters**

LONDON — U.K. unemployment rose to 9.6 percent of the workforce in February, but the increase was smaller than in previous months, the Employment Department reported Tuesday.

The February figure, seasonally adjusted and excluding school leavers, compares with 9.2 percent in January and 6.2 percent in February 1980. The increase puts the total number of persons out of work at 2.46 million.

**A Correction**

The brands marketed by the Swiss watchmaking groups Asuag and SSIH were incorrectly listed in Feb. 21 editions. Asuag markets Longines, Cerina Eterna and Rado. SSIH markets Omega and Tissot.

The entire deal would be financed by Western banks and the pipeline and equipment for moving the gas would be purchased in the West. Sale of the gas itself would pay the costs.

France and West Germany were originally scheduled to take equal shares of the gas, between 353 billion and 424 billion cubic feet per year. Italy was to take 247 billion and Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria 177 billion each.

One impetus to making the Soviet deal was the collapse of an earlier agreement that Western European nations had made with the now-deposed Iranian government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

That deal would have sent Iranian gas to the Soviet Union, and the Soviets in turn would send Russian gas to Europe in the same volume and collect a delivery fee for the service.

Deliveries were to start last month, but the revolutionary Iranian government rejected the terms agreed to by the late shah.

The Iranians now want a much higher price for their gas.

A massive deal to import lique-

fied natural gas from Algeria into West Germany by tanker also collapsed recently when the Algerians suggested instead laying of a gas pipeline under the Mediterranean to France.

In addition to obtaining gas supplies, the Europeans are attracted to the Soviet deal by the possibility of gaining big orders for their depressed steel industry.

"You wonder sometimes if the interest is buying gas or steel pipe," a U.S. diplomatic source said.

Klaus Liesen, president of Ruhrgas, the biggest private buyer of Soviet gas, said he hoped that it would be summer before the next stage in the deal could be completed. This would involve negotiations over construction of the pipeline and related assets.

Chrysler officials expressed anxiety Friday that the decision would be resolved in time for the loan board to act on the loan application at a meeting scheduled this coming Friday.

For the last month, Chrysler has worked frantically to convince banks, suppliers and unions to improve a package of \$1 billion in concessions. On the last day the Carter administration was in office, the loan board required the wage reductions, interest concessions and price fix as conditions of granting the loan guarantees. The United Workers and most banks and unions reluctantly agreed.

**Immediate Payment**

Under the original plan, the loan board were to convert half of the \$1 billion in debt to preferred stock and accept 30 cents on the dollar payment for the other. Chrysler was to make these payments in quarterly installments beginning three months after the start of the new loan funds.

But the dissident bank demanded immediate payment of \$1 billion on the dollar, or partial payment of the first quarterly installment.

Next came the loan board's veto. "The Reagan people are uncomfortable with this deal," a banking source said. "They want to make sure Carter's name is on it if it goes through, and at the same time, if it doesn't, they want to make sure they don't blame us."

Administration sources said Carter was trying to shift responsibility to the loan board if the deal collapses. High Treasury officials have begun to pressure executives at the dissident banks to go along with the original deal. Chrysler officials have stepped up their efforts to bring those banks into line by Friday.

## Balking Banks Stall Chrysler Package

By Patrick Boyle  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Chrysler is increasing success selling its cars, but executives have been less successful convincing bankers to buy the latest package of \$400 million in federal loan guarantees.

If the disagreement is not resolved this week, banking and government sources say, it could unravel months of negotiations and possibly cause Chrysler to fold.

President Reagan faces a first test of how long he will support a \$1.5-billion Chrysler aid program that clashes with his administration's other economic policies.

**More Rebates**

When he took office, Mr. Reagan promised to carry out the latest round of Chrysler loans approved in the final days of the Carter administration. The new administration has been careful to point out that the Chrysler loans are not its responsibility.

"But the longer we stretch this out, it becomes more of President Reagan's problem and less of the previous administration's," a Chrysler Department official said.

A new element of uncertainty about Chrysler's future was introduced last week when General Motors announced that it will begin paying rebates of up to \$700 to buyers of new cars. Chrysler had been alone among U.S. automakers in paying rebates, and in recent weeks has been the only company to show continually improving sales. These were up 2 percent in January over a year ago, while GM sales were off 23 percent.

However, the rebates were causing Chrysler to lose money on every car it sold, and it had planned to discontinue them on March 1. The GM announcement, quickly followed by a similar one by Ford, prompted Chrysler to extend its rebate program — and again postpone a return to profitability.

The company expects to report this week a 1980 loss of close to \$1.3 billion, which would be a U.S. company record. Analysts believe that the losses will continue as long as Chrysler is forced to stimulate sales by paying rebates.

This further reduces hope that the new loan guarantees will be the last the company needs.

The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board had been scheduled to give final approval to the loans last Friday, but that was delayed for a week when a minority among the approximately 150 lenders refused to go along with a package of concessions required by federal officials.

Sources said the minority, led by Citibank, wants immediate repayment of part of past loans as soon as Chrysler gets its \$400 million in new loans.

The loan board vetoed the plan. Government and banking sources Friday expressed an unwillingness to compromise, but talks were held Monday. Either side could be bluffing and might change its position at the last minute to keep Chrysler afloat. "I can't believe it will all come unraveled," said an official of a bank that has approved the new loan package.

Next came the loan board's veto. "The Reagan people are uncomfortable with this deal," a banking source said. "They want to make sure Carter's name is on it if it goes through, and at the same time, if it doesn't, they want to make sure they don't blame us."

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Chrysler officials have stepped up their efforts to bring those banks into line by Friday.

**Reuters Link Starts Video Money Dealings**

**Reuters**

LONDON — Reuters has announced the start of a service that enables banks in different countries to deal in money within four seconds on video screens that also display market information.

Subscribers have a keyboard and a three-part screen that displays money rates and news alerts and provides an area for contacting other subscribers to deal directly by computer. The service has 160 subscribers in Western Europe and North America.

*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.*

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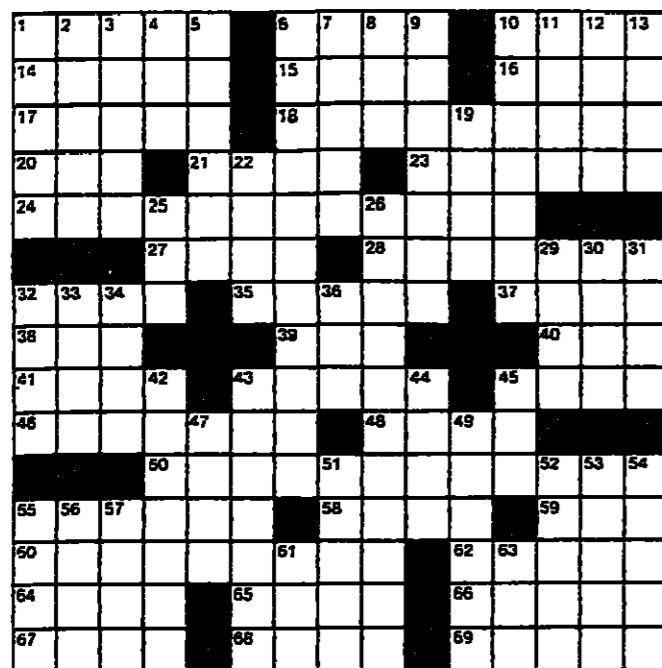
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## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock in S.Y.M. P/E 100s High Low Duct. Class	Chg.	Prev.	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/107374184	1/214748368	1/429496736	1/858993472	1/171798688	1/343597376	1/687194752	1/1374389504	1/2748778008	1/5497556016	1/10995112032	1/21990224064	1/43980448128	1/87960896256	1/17592178112	1/35184356224	1/70368712448	1/140737424896	1/281474849792	1/562949699584	1/112589939912	1/225179879824	1/450359759648	1/900719519296	1/1801439038592	1/3602878077184	1/7205756154368	1/14411512308736	1/28823024617472	1/57646049234944	1/11529209848988	1/23058419697976	1/46116839395952	1/9223367879188	1/18446735758376	1/36893471516752	1/73786943033504	1/14757388606708	1/29514777213416	1/59029554426832	1/118059108453664	1/236118216887328	1/472236433774656	1/944472867549312	1/188894573509864	1/377789147019728	1/755578294039456	1/151115658807812	1/302231317615624	1/604462635231248	1/120892527046496	1/241785054092992	1/483570108185984	1/967140216371968	1/193428043274392	1/386856086548784	1/773712173097568	1/154742434619536	1/309484869238752	1/618969738477504	1/123793947695508	1/247587895391016	1/495175785782032	1/990351571564064	1/1980703143128128	1/3961406286256256	1/7922812572512512	1/1584562514502528	1/3169125029005056	1/6338250058010112	1/1267650011602024	1/2535300023204048	1/5070600046408096	1/10141200092816192	1/20282400185632384	1/40564800371264768	1/81129600742529536	1/162259201485059072	1/324518402970118144	1/649036805940236288	1/129807361188047256	1/259614722376094512	1/519229444752189024	1/103845888904378048	1/207691777808756096	1/415383555617512192	1/830767111235024384	1/166153422467048776	1/332306844934097552	1/664613689868195104	1/1329227379736390208	1/2658454759472780416	1/5316909518945560832	1/10633819038891121664	1/21267638077782243328	1/42535276155564486656	1/85070552311128973312	1/17014110462257846624	1/34028220924515693248	1/68056441849031386496	1/13611288369862677292	1/27222576739725354584	1/54445153479450709168	1/10889030798900141832	1/21778061597800283664	1/43556123195600567328	1/87112246391200134656	1/17422449278240026912	1/34844898556480053824	1/69689797112960011648	1/13937959425920023296	1/27875918851840046592	1/55751837703680093184	1/11150367540720018368	1/22300735081440036736	1/44601470162880073472	1/89202940325760146944	1/17840588061536033384	1/35681176123072066768	1/71362352246144133536	1/14272470488288266732	1/28544940976576533464	1/57089881953153066928	1/11417976389630613856	1/22835952779261227712	1/45671905558522455424	1/91343811117044910848	1/18268762223408982168	1/36537524446817964336	1/73075048893635928672	1/14615009778731855744	1/29230019557463711488	1/58460039114927422976	1/11692007829854944552	1/23384015659709889104	1/46768031319419778208	1/93536062638839556416	1/18707212527767911280	1/37414425055535822560	1/74828850111071645120	1/14965770022214329040	1/29931540044428658080	1/59863080088857316160	1/11972616017771463232	1/23945232035542926464	1/47890464071085852928	1/95780928142171705856	1/19156185628434341172	1/38312371256868682344	1/76624742513737364688	1/15324944506474689376	1/30649889012948378752	1/61299778025896757504	1/12259955605789515508	1/24519911211579031016	1/49039822423158062032	1/98079644846316124064	1/19615928968663224012	1/39231857937326448024	1/78463715874652896048	1/15692743174910579208	1/31385486349821158416	1/62770972699642316832	1/12554194539928463368	1/25108389079856926736	1/50216778159713853472	1/10043355639427706944	1/20086711278855413888	1/40173422557710827776	1/80346845115421655552	1/16069369023084311104	1/32138738046168622208	1/64277476092337244416	1/12855495218467488832	1/25710990436934977664	1/51421980873869955328	1/10284396174773910656	1/20568792349547821312	1/41137584699095642624	1/82275169398191285248	1/16455033896382417048	1/32910067792764834096	1/65820135585529668192	1/13164027117105933632	1/26328054234211867264	1/52656108468423734528	1/10531221692884746956	1/21062443385769493912	1/42124886771538987824	1/84249773543077975648	1/16849954708615591128	1/33699909417231182256	1/67399818834462364512	1/13479963766892473024	1/26959927533784946048	1/53919855067569892096	1/10783971013513978416	1/21567942026527956832	1/43135884053055913664	1/86271768106111827328	1/17254353621223655456	1/34508707242447310912	1/69017414484894621824	1/13803482896978924368	1/27606965793957848736	1/55213931587915697472	1/11042786317583134944	1/22085572635166269888	1/44171145270332539776	1/88342290540665079552	1/17668457108133015840	1/35336914216266031680	1/70673828432532063360	1/14134765686566412720	1/28269531373132825440	1/56539062746265650880	1/11307812549331311760	1/22615625098662623520	1/45231250197325247040	1/90462500394650494080	1/18092500789330898160	1/36185001578661796320	1/72370003157323592640	1/14474000631466798520	1/28948001262933597040	1/57896002525867194080	1/11579200505173438160	1/23158400101346876320	1/46316800202693752640	1/92633600405387505280	1/18526720081075000560	1/37053440162150001120	1/74106880324300002240	1/148213760688600004480	1/296427521377200008960	1/592855042754400017920	1/1185710085088000035840	1/2371420170176000071680	1/4742840340352000143360	1/9485680680704000286720	1/1897136136140000573440	1/3794272272280000114880	1/7588544544560000229760	1/1517708908120000459520	1/3035417816240000919040	1/6070835632480001838080	1/1214167126960003676160	1/2428334253920007352320	1/4856668507840014706640	1/9713337015680029413280	1/1942667403136058588560	1/3885334806272011177120	1/7770669612544022354240	1/1554133922588044474880	1/3108267845176088949760	1/6216535690352177899520	1/1243307138070355579040	1/2486614276140711158080	1/4973228552281422316160	1/9946457104562844632320	1/1989291420912568926640	1/3978582841825137853280	1/7957165683650275706560	1/1591433136700455141320	1/3182866273400910282640	1/6365732546801820565280	1/1273146509360364113040	1/2546293018720728226080	1/5092586037441456452160	1/1018517207882912904320	1/2037034415765825808640	1/4074068831531651617280	1/8148137663063303234560	1/1629627332612666646920	1/3259254665225333293840	1/6518509330450666587680	1/1303701860890133317360	1/2607403721780266634720	1/5214807443560533269440	1/1042901487121066133480	1/2085802974242132266960	1/4171605948484264533920	1/8343201896968529067840	1/1668640379337705815680</th

## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- 1 Missouri team, for short
- 6 "How sweet —!"
- 10 Ump's call
- 14 Anent
- 15 Eft's cousin
- 16 "As —" Dying: Faulkner
- 17 "Moon —" Mercer, Mancini hit
- 18 Sluice
- 20 Benet's — to Walt Whitman
- 21 Start of a well-known palindrome
- 23 Criticized
- 24 She played Kizzy
- 27 Penny —
- 28 Guaranteed
- 32 Submerge
- 35 At — (over)
- 37 Do road work
- 38 Mad, or Lex.
- 39 Greek cross
- 40 Grid "zebra"

**DOWN**

- 1 Burnett or Channing
- 2 Endure
- 3 Wanders
- 4 Payable
- 41 Astonished sound
- 43 Participate
- 45 Left
- 46 St. John's island
- 48 Western pact
- 50 He played Ashley
- 55 Dash
- 58 Cookie
- 59 Modernist
- 60 Good taste
- 62 Barracks décor
- 64 D.C. group
- 65 Adherents: Suffix
- 66 Wipe out
- 67 Puts with
- 68 McAduliffe's famous resort to the Nazis, Dec. 1944
- 69 Struck out

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BOSC	FRAIN	FAITO
I	DOL	LOICO
OLOM	ITIES	MEARA
ROSEMARY'S	BABY	EAST IRK
EAST IRK	IRK	AHA LITE ERA THE
HERB	ELECTRON	MARYTHAI SINNERTARD
EVANESCE	RIDE	DEUTERIUM HOD LED
ETRA ENOIS	SOPHIS	SATHE RESTAURANT
ACTOR	113IAN ESNE	DOOR HARD READ

## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C F	C F	C F	C F
14 57	8 46	19 66	13 55
AMSTERDAM	4 27	24 77	12 54
AKARSA	8 46	9 30	21 70
ATHENS	13 55	15 55	22 72
BUCKLAND	25 77	13 55	24 72
BANGKOK	34 92	24 75	38 90
BEIRUT	20 68	12 54	24 72
BELGRADE	5 41	2 36	10 50
BELGIUM	1 36	1 34	1 34
BRUSSELS	0 32	3 35	2 34
BUCHAREST	1 34	2 32	2 32
BUDAPEST	5 41	1 34	2 32
Buenos Aires	37 91	27 77	40 77
CAGAYAN DE ORO	24 79	21 51	24 75
CASABLANCA	17 63	13 55	17 63
CHICAGO	7 45	1 30	1 30
COPENHAGEN	3 37	2 30	2 30
COSTA DEL SOL	19 68	4 39	19 68
DAKAR	6 43	2 36	4 39
EDINBURGH	3 37	2 34	2 34
FLORENCE	3 34	3 32	3 32
FRANKFURT	1 34	1 34	1 34
GENEVA	3 37	1 30	1 30
HELSINKI	3 37	2 30	2 30
H.K. MUNI CITY	24 79	21 51	24 75
HONG KONG	24 75	21 51	21 51
HOUSTON	24 75	10 50	50 50
ISTANBUL	8 46	6 43	6 43
JAPAN	25 77	20 68	20 68
JERUSALEM	11 23	4 36	4 36
JOHANNESBURG	25 77	17 63	17 63
LAS PALMAS	20 68	14 57	14 57
LIMA	27 81	14 57	14 57
LISBON	13 55	6 43	6 43
LONDON	4 39	1 30	1 30
			Cloudy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## RADIO NEWSCASTS

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

## Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 548 kHz and 4034 Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.050, 7.210, 7.185, 7.255, 9.470, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 kHz in the 49, 41, 31, 29 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413 kHz and 212MA Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.660, 17.885, 16.200, 12.095, 9.580, 7.120 and 4.650 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 26, 27 and 73 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.450, 21.660, 17.885, 16.200, 12.095, 9.580, 7.120 and 5.975 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 59 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.450, 21.660, 17.885, 15.400, 11.220, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.005 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1223 kHz and 227MA Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 73 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413 kHz and 212MA Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.400, 7.180 and 6.150 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.450, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.570, 6.195 and 3.915 kHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore on 89.000 kHz VHF.

## VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 15 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

## Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 5.975, 6.050, 7.210, 7.185, 7.255, 9.470, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 kHz in the 49, 41, 31, 29 and 19 meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.205, 19.18, 27.02, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19, 25, 30, 41, 47, 49, 53, 55, 57 and 60 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.250, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 5.975 kHz in the 14, 16, 19, 25, 30, 37, 40, 55, 57, 60, 62, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 5.975 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 48 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.450, 21.660, 17.885, 15.400, 11.220, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.005 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 25, 31, 36, 41, 49, 52, 75, 2 meter bands.

## Minnesota Art Model Tramples Sculptures After Breaking Free

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — Artist Guy Baldwin wanted a nice, docile cow — the kind that winks and beams from dairy product labels — as a model for his University of Minnesota art students.

But the model he got did not understand the meaning of "still life."

The cow broke free of its tether Monday and charged through the art building, trampling sculptures and scattering students and faculty members.

"She seemed nervous during the session and kept getting her hoofs tangled in the rope, until she just sort of yanked loose," said Mr. Baldwin, an associate professor of studio arts. "She jumped over a four-foot table and ran through another art class. Everyone just screamed, jumped up and ran."

P-E-A-N-U-T-S

YOU WANT ME TO FEED YOUR STUPID DOG? WHAT ARE YOU DOING AT THE LIBRARY?

YOU KNOW I HAVE TROUBLE WITH THE CAN OPENER! THAT'S OKAY, I'LL FIND SOMETHING FOR HIM...

2-25

I HOPE YOU LIKE DOUGHNUTS... SCHWARTZ

B-C

DO YOU HAVE A "FAMILY FEUD"?

NOT SINCE WE COMMITTED DAD TO THE LOONY FARM.

2-25

B-L-O-N-D-I-E

I'LL SELL THIS RING FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS

IT'S A FAMILY HEIRLOOM

ISN'T THAT CHEAP FOR A FAMILY HEIRLOOM?

HEY—WE HAVE A CHEAP FAMILY

2-25

B-L-E-B-A-I-L-L-E-Y

DO YOU THINK MISS BUXLEY IS ALL THAT BEAUTIFUL?

YES, SHE'S ALL THAT BEAUTIFUL!

YES, SHE'S ALL THAT BEAUTIFUL?

BUT... I DON'T CARE WHERE YOU UNDERLINE IT, SHE'S GOT IT!!

2-25

A-N-D-Y

THUMP THUMP THUMP

THUMP THUMP THUMP

DON'T YOU HATE IT WHEN IT'S RAININ' AND THEY HAVE TO PLAY INDOORS

LORI WALKER

2-25

R-E-X-M-O-R-G-A-N

WHAT'S WRONG ROXY? YOU LOOK TO YOU, BARBARA! SO SERIOUS!

I GOT A CALL FROM MARTY A FEW MINUTES AGO! HE SAID YOU INSISTED ON BETTING HIM \$25,000 THAT PAUL WILL BEAT SONNY BRAVO! IS THAT TRUE?

I SAW THAT CONCERTED BRAVO ON A TV INTERVIEW SHOW SAYING THAT HE WILL KNOCK PAUL OUT IN THREE ROUNDS—AND IT INFURIATED ME!

IN THE BUSINESS THAT'S NOT CONCERT, IT'S CONFIDENCE!

2-25

D-O-O-N-E-S-S-B-U-R-Y

I'M ON THE LAM, MAN. I HAD A REAL BAD PIECE OF LUCK, DUKE TURNED UP ALIVE!

HE FOUND OUT WHO TURNED HIS HOUSE.

FORGET IT, ZEKE. MY BOYFRIEND'S ARRIVING THIS AFTERNOON.

NO PROBLEM, MAN. HE CAN STAY ON THE COUCH.

2-25

REBET

SVORI

CLOAJE

QUERIV

2-25

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

2-25

Saturday's

Jumbles: ALTAR CURIO GROUCH MALLET

Answer: The cop attempted to seize an article of the crook's clothing—"COLLAR" HIM

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I. Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

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## IOC Approves Marathon for Women in '84 Games

From Agency Dispatches

**ANGELES** — The International Olympic Committee's executive board has approved the addition of a women's marathon to the competition at the 1984 Games — symbolizing an important advance for sports worldwide.

Women's running in past Olympics has been 100 meters. Last summer, the approved adding a 3,000-meter run in 1984, but put over the marathon had both protracted and spirited, as opposition coming from IOC members of the IOC.

Ueberrath said the 1984 marathon would be run as a separate event along the same 26-mile, 385-yard course to be laid out for Struggle

The struggle for a women's Olympic marathon intensified last year after Arpad Csanadi, head of the IOC program commission, opposed its inclusion in the 1984 Games. The Hungarian physician declared last April that there could be adverse medical consequences to women who compete in an event as long as the marathon.

But by the time he spoke, Adrián Paulen, the president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, which supervises track and field competition, had endorsed the women's marathon at the Games. Paulen had been high-

ly impressed by viewing a women's competition in the event in Japan in 1979.

Women's participation in marathons also had been expanded, exceeding the IOC rule that an event must be contested in 25 countries on two continents before it can be accepted in the Games.

Several U.S.-based groups, including the International Runners Committee and the Avon International Running Circuit, conducted an impassioned campaign for adding a women's marathon.

Ueberrath urged the board to approve the marathon, pointing to a report by the organizing committee's medical director, Dr. Anthony Daly, that women are not only capable of running such distances but in some respects are stronger than men.

Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, announced that the eight members of the nine-member board attending the meeting voted to allow women to run the marathon.

To Scots, it is a battle; to Is-

raelis, a game. Of course, 42,000 home supporters and the return of three players who have been learning to roll their sleeves up in English league soccer might dramatically diminish that essential polarization this week.

They meet at opposing poles of motivation. The Scots have for a century been obsessed with "fire." Sometimes stirred, sometimes cowed by past legends, their problem is too much passion, too great a hunger that squanders skills in a frenzy of uncontrolled movement.

Scot Commitment

Israel, by contrast, finds commitment hard to generate. Israel, not a natural soccer nation, a people living close to war and losing manhood in every round, produces talented individuals unwilling to go through the pain and sacrifice that modern sport increasingly seems to be about.

To Scots, it is a battle; to Is-

## The Soccer Scene

## Cup Match: Attraction of Opposites

country kicked like a soccer ball out of Asia and into Europe because the Arabs hold sway in the Asian confederation. Europe is a harder place in which to qualify, but for the moment the only place willing to let the Israelis compete.

Mansell, naturally, is confined to coping with his players' hang-ups. They have skill, he insists, but the better players are so outstanding in the Israeli domestic leagues they have little incentive to push themselves.

But, while the Scots are scattered and being groomed in the varying club styles of their English league paymasters, Mansell has at least been able to take his squad on tour where, in reasonable competitiveness against the likes of Austria and Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Monchengladbach, he has sought to weld a pattern.

**Building With Old Hands**

He builds on the experience of 62-cap Gideon Damni, who is 30, and 72-cap Yitzchak Sham, 32, just as Scotland clings to balding midfield-general Archie Gemmill (34 next month). But he gambles where Stein is loathe to do, hoping that Rifat Turik, 25, an Arab and an erratic dabbler, will cause disarray in the Scottish midfield.

Maybe the Arab and the Jews will surprise Scotland. Maybe—but I have a feeling that one observation offered by Mansell will be mighty inviting to one or two fierce Scots: "My players," said the manager of Israel, "are individualistic and rather unwilling to take physical risks."

Messrs. Souness and Kenny Burns may well enjoy digging for the validity of that remark.

## Tilburn Takes Hurdle of Age Right in Stride

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Once he was world's best high hurdler, an amateur and then as a coach. Now he is the old in a young man's game, a sophomore surrounded by egos, technician seeking the perfect Milburn is winning less enjoying it more. Week after week he is chasing Renaldo, now, the premier hur-

**Sooner or Later**

... when or later, he says, he such him. Until then, get here is more than half the

burn has been hurdling 1966, when he was a high freshman. He won his J.S. title in 1970, the Olympic medal in 1972 and race from 1974 to 1976 on international Track Association professional circuit.

**Status Reinstated**

did not run from 1976, the I.T.A. collapsed, until 1979, when he was reinstated as an amateur. After weeks of training, he competes in major meets. Within two weeks, he won the national championship. Now he is the best in the world

years have treated him. At 5 feet 11 inches tall, 174 pounds, he is 4 pounds than his Olympic weight. He will be 31 in three the only telltale sign is a spot on the back of his burn has always been soft and even-tempered. He

has handled winning with almost courtly grace, and he handles losing the same way.

"It's just as much fun now," he said. "Before, I didn't have competition like this. Willie Davenport was the best before me and was still one of the best when I ran against him. But I was such a consistent winner that there was not too much of a competitive situation."

**Guaranteed**

Speaking of his rivalry with Nehemiah, Milburn said: "It's competitive now. Others know that when we're in a race, it's going to be a good race. It's impossible not to be. They know I'll be training and ready. It boils down to who can become the better technician. Renaldo is now. He's very consistent."

And successful. Nehemiah, only 21, has been the world's best high hurdler since 1978. This winter he is unbeaten in indoor hurdling. Milburn finished first at Albuquerque, second at Dallas, third in the Winnemaker Millrose Games here and second at Toronto. Nehemiah did not compete at Albuquerque, and won the other three races.

"I'm not discouraged," said Milburn. "If I run a perfect race and don't win, I won't be discouraged. No way. It's incentive. ... Back the Next"

"That's the whole idea," said Milburn. "If you want to run a good race, your technique must be good. If my technique is good, everything will work out. The idea in the hurdles is to stay in the air as little as possible, to be on the ground as much as possible. You can run faster on the ground than in the air..."

**My discipline has always been great. It has always been a stubborn discipline. I like what I do. I enjoy it. I've never had to take a week off or a night out.**

"Of course I think I can win. Naturally. There are areas where anyone can make mistakes. Renaldo can and does. He can hit a hurdle and recover quickly. But if you hit a hurdle with the center

The athletes of the 1980s, said

Good Recovery

The standard indoor hurdles race is 60 yards. Nehemiah is so good that he can make mistakes and still win, even in a race as short as 50 yards.

For example, he and Milburn met at Toronto 10 days ago. Nehemiah, usually a good starter, was almost left at the blocks. Still, his pickup was so strong that he caught Milburn over the second of the four hurdles and won in 5.98 seconds, the fastest in history for the 50-yard hurdles. Milburn finished second, a foot behind.

Milburn was not discouraged that Nehemiah had caught him. In fact, Milburn was beaming when a friend told him he looked smooth and quick over the hurdles.

**... Back the Next**

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"Of course I think I can win. Naturally. There are areas where anyone can make mistakes. Renaldo can and does. He can hit a hurdle and recover quickly. But if you hit a hurdle with the center

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Good Recovery

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**Observer****Turning On America**

"The sex trade, by tradition man and woman's oldest business, has become a multibillion-dollar business with the characteristics of many conventional industries — a large work force, high-salaried executives, brisk competition, trade publications, board meetings, sales conventions." — News item in The New York Times.

By Russell Baker

**NEW YORK** — We of the Sexon Corp. came up with a swell idea recently. We were sitting around the boardroom talking about the things that made America great, and somebody said, "What it all comes down to is people — people doing things for people."



That made us stop and think. Were we at Sexon on doing enough for people? Oh, we were doing plenty. No doubt about that. But was it enough?

The "little America" crowd, with its tunnel vision and defeatist outlook, has been trying to tell you that domestic reserves of sex will be totally exhausted by the year 2000. Sad to say, a few Americans — liberals, regulators and even some decent but misguided folks — bought that idea.

We figured the reason the decent but misguided folks bought it was that maybe we hadn't been doing enough to tell the other side of the story. "If we were really doing everything we could for people," somebody said, "we would be using some of our profits to let them know, maybe in a series of open letters to the public, all the things we're doing to cope with the sex crisis."

\* \* \*

First, let's dispose of the charge that Sexon's profits are obscene. Last year we cleared only slightly more than American Telephone and Telegraph. Something like \$8 billion. Big? Yes. But let's not forget that sex is far bigger than telephoning.

And let's not kid ourselves about the sex crisis being a plot by the industry to boost prices to an artificially high level. As the aver-

age age of the population grows steadily older, domestic supplies of sexual energy will continue to dwindle at a devastating rate.

In the foreseeable future 50 percent of the population will be over 65 and living on Social Security. These people will require increasingly powerful stimuli if their productivity is not to fall below the levels that made the country great in the 1950s and 1960s.

The other half of the population will have to labor so strenuously to provide the taxes needed to support the 50 percent on Social Security that their energy for sex will decline sharply.

It's a pretty dreary prospect, isn't it? And frankly, folks, it will be a pretty dreary America if we let it happen. If George Washington had thought we would let it happen, he might never have crossed the Delaware. Thomas Edison might not even have bothered to invent the light bulb.

But they were great Americans, George Washington and Thomas Edison. They believed in the power of an untrammeled free enterprise system and they believed in sex. We here at Sexon believe, too.

\* \* \*

What is profit? Is it a dirty word? Don't let the "little America" crowd fool you. Profit is the aphrodisiac that makes millions of Americans — widows and orphans who would never have anything to do with sex — involve their fortunes with companies like Sexon.

And what does Sexon do with those fortunes? We put them to work for people, for you, in discovery, exploration and technological research to produce ever more sophisticated methods of titillation.

In future letters we will talk about some of the things we have on the drawing boards to keep Americans friskier than goats at any age and despite the most advanced forms of tax exhaustion. Things like the new 3-D video cassette capable of emitting an irresistible perfume, the magazine centerfold with paper the texture of human skin, the television set that looks like a human figure and can be commanded by remote control to remove its clothes while undulating provocatively.

If this is the future you want for America, warn your congressman right away not to vote for repeal of the sex depletion allowance.

New York Times Service

**PAPERS** — Edith Piaf is buried in Pete Lachaise cemetery, 10 blocks from where she was born on a street of one of Paris's toughest quarters. Between birth and death she rose from street singer to celebrated chanteuse, in a roller-coaster life of stardom and failure, comeback and collapse, love and death that touched even the most hardened French hearts.

Almost two decades after her death her records continue to sell, some 700,000 LPs annually, making her the best-selling popular singer in the French music industry. Last All Saints' Day, 5,000 people filed past her grave, which is always covered with flowers. The Association des Amis d'Edith Piaf claims 6,000 members throughout the world.

When she was born in 1915, two neighborhood policemen delivered her at 72 Rue de Belleville, a street peopled by pimps and gangsters. When she died on Oct. 11, 1963, 40,000 Parisians wept at her graveside and Jean Cocteau and Marlene Dietrich delivered eulogies.

**METHODS USED IN PLAY**

So many myths live on — including those used for dramatic effect in "Piaf." Pam Gems' play that opened earlier this month on Broadway with Jane Lapotaire playing Piaf — that the real Piaf is hard to find. Yet some facts seem clear:

She was born Edith Gassion, the daughter of an alcoholic circus performer and a drug-addict singer. Myth has it that she was delivered in the street, though one book claims she was born in the hallway. A plaque on the decrepit building celebrates the event: "On the steps of this house on 19 December 1915 was born into the greatest poverty Edith Piaf, whose voice, later, would stun the world."

Her mother deserted her and she lived for two years with her maternal grandmother, in filth and neglect. Her father's mother, who ran a brothel in Normandy, took Edith to Bernay, where the child was raised like a pet by the prostitutes.

Edith apparently was born



Edith Piaf in 1947.

with an eye ailment and had gradually gone blind, although no one had noticed until she arrived in Normandy. On Aug. 19, 1921, Edith, her grandmother and the prostitutes made a pilgrimage to nearby Lisieux to pray at the shrine of Saint Theresa for the restoration of Edith's sight. Six days later she could see, a transformation that left her deeply religious.

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In true Hollywood fashion, Edith was discovered on a street

corner by Louis Leprie, whose nightclub Le Gerny's was the rage. Leprie considered Edith Giovanna Gassion an unsuitable name for a future star, and dubbed her Piaf. Parisian argot for "little sparrow." He called her "La Mome," the kid.

Piaf, barely 4 feet 8 inches tall, weighing 85 pounds and clad in the simple black dress that became her trademark, she made her debut in the club to an audience that included Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett.

**Cleared After War**

Piaf continued to sing during the Occupation, which led to her being summoned before a purging committee after liberation. The hearing revealed that she had toured German prisoner of war camps, singing to French captives who were photographed as they crowded around her. The photographs were enlarged by members of the Resistance, who used them to make false identity cards that Piaf would smuggle in on her next tour. After the war she was accused of collaboration. "She was totally unconscious of politics," Yves Montand observed.

She and Montand met on Feb. 18, 1944, at the old Moulin Rouge. "We lived together for two years," he recalled. "But we had only one year of love life. She was exceptional when she sang, but in life she could be bitchy and she could be captivating. One was never bored."

At the height of her career she invaded the United States first in 1945 — unsuccessfully — and then in 1947. Stars flocked to hear her at the Versailles, an East Side New York night club. She returned annually, and it was there that she met Marlene Dietrich, who later claimed to be Edith's half sister and wrote a book, adding to the mythology.

"They were dazzled by each other," recalled Charles Aznavour, who met Piaf in 1946 when she was famous and he was on the way up.

Piaf and Aznavour were never lovers, he said, but they lived together for years. "Very bohemian, no furniture, lots of people," he said, smiling. She paid for his nose job — so the myth goes. Like Montand, he remained her lifelong friend.



Jane Lapotaire as Piaf.

During the 1947 U.S. visit, Piaf fell in love with boxer Marcel Cerdan, and before the affair had cooled, Cerdan was killed in a plane crash. Piaf was disconsolate. She threw herself into random affairs, was married briefly, and began the cycle of destruction-resurrection that marked her last decade.

**Crises, Comebacks**

Her first horrible automobile accident, in 1958, was followed by two more. Her ribs and arms were broken. She had arthritis and took painkillers, mixing them with coffee and stimulants. In 1959, she had abdominal surgery. Several operations followed for a panoply of stomach ailments. She collapsed on the stage, she forgot the words to songs. But after each crisis, she made a triumphant comeback.

In October, 1962, she married Theo Sarapo, a Greek hairdresser 20 years her junior. He was her last protege, her last lover and a true friend.

Myth has it that she died in Paris, a few hours before her friend Cocteau, who delivered an earlier-recorded eulogy on the ra-

dio, but she probably died en route from the Côte d'Azur. That weekend Paris was stripped of her records. From cafés in Montmartre to Montparnasse drifted the refrain of her comeback song, "Non, je ne regrette rien." "Farewell to love with its tremolo, I begin again at zero."

That day a Piaf industry was born that still flourishes: books, television documentaries, the "Friends" who pay homage at monthly meetings and tend a museum of sad souvenirs, and now Gains' play.

**Different Person**

The real Piaf emerges as a rather different person than one sees on the stage. First, she was not raunchy. "Any friends she could be vulgar, like we all are," Aznavour admitted. "But in public she was very elegant. She was never, never vulgar in the theater. The theater was her church."

Not was she sad. "She had a traumatic background but this taught her to laugh," said Aznavour. "And did she laugh. It came from deep down."

And she was not a hard drug addict or an alcoholic. Her mother died of an overdose, and her father of alcoholism, leaving her repulsed by drugs and liquor. Apparently she had little tolerance for alcohol and often seemed rather drunk after one glass. After her first injuries, she did become dependent on painkillers, sedatives, "uppers" and "downers."

Finally, while she sang of the streets and for the masses, she never longed to return. She said goodbye to street life when she discovered champagne. In Gains' play Piaf never rises above her class, which she strove to do during her life. "Her main goal was to escape her background and to become a princess," Montand said.

In Pere Lachaise cemetery, Piaf shares a corner with Gertrude Stein, Modigliani and Charpentier. When directions are asked of the guard, a ruddy-faced man with a yellow cigarette permanently glued to his lower lip, he replies, "The Kid? Over there." To the masses, she still is one of them.

**PEOPLE:**

**Mary Cunningham Takes Seagram Job**

Mary Cunningham, who resigned as a vice president at the Seagram Corp. after rumors linked her romantically with the company chairman, has accepted a job with Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc. Seagram spokesman said Cunningham, 29, who was vice president of strategic planning, accepted a similar position at Seagram. Cunningham, one of the youngest high-ranking female corporate executives in the United States, resigned from Bendix year after denying rumors that had been promoted because of her romantic involvement with the firm's 42-year-old chairman, James Agate.

Kingman Brewster, outgoing ambassador to Britain, has left home after "a glorious four years in London. Brewster, former president of Yale University, named ambassador by Jim Carter and resigned when Ronald Reagan became president. Meanwhile, U.S. Embassy in London had commented on Washington report that John Jeffrey Louis, a communications executive, would succeed Brewster. Until a new ambassador is named, Edward Streeter, minister at the embassy, will be acting envoy.

Exiled Soviet chess grand master Victor Korchnoi says he has come his indecision and defiance will challenge the Soviet Union's Anatoly Karpov for the world championship. Korchnoi, 49, the statement in Hong Kong, delayed plans to travel to London next Tuesday for a chess tournament. Karpov is shameless enough to accept his victory this way. I'd be a good sport," said Montand.

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SAMUEL JUSTIN

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